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VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1876. NO. 269.

FIRST EDITION.

SARATOGA REGATTA.

All Honors to Cornell.

HER YOUNG MEN WIN EVERY RACE.

SARATOGA LAKE, July 19.—After the disappointments of yesterday the people were somewhat charry at starting for the lake, until nine o'clock, when a dispatch from Blankie announcing all fair for the race brought quick loads for all teams offering, and soon the roads were thronged with loaded teams. As the lake came in sight, looking like a mirror, smooth and beautiful, expressions of satisfaction were general. The grand stand had a better crowd than yesterday, and the loaded barges and steamers lay out on the lake. It was not until about 10:35 that the signal flag announced the start, and soon the flash of oars was seen. The signal for the half mile showed Cornell leading, Columbia second and Union third. Cornell appeared to be doing about thirty-six strokes. At a mile Columbia lead, with Harvard second, Cornell third. At two miles Cornell took the lead with a spurt, Harvard second. As they neared the stand the crowd of Cornells and Harvards cheered to the echo, and it was soon given out that Cornell was first, Harvard second, Columbia third, Union fourth, Wesleyan fifth and Princeton last. The following is the official time: Cornell, 17:01½; Harvard, 17:05¾; Columbia, 17:18¼; Union, 17:27¾; Wesleyan, 17:58½; Princeton, 18:10½.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The *Evening Post's* special from Saratoga, speaking of the university boat race, says: All got away on seven terms, Harvard in front the quickest, and for a few yards led the fleet, rowing with characteristic dash and energy. Soon Cornell assumed the lead, rowing their peculiar chopping but lively and effective stroke. The Wesleyan started with a quick burst that put them in the van with Columbia not far behind. At the end of the first mile Cornell lead, closely pressed by Columbia and Wesleyan and Harvard close up, and Union and Princeton in the rear. After this Columbia drew to the front, just leading Harvard and Cornell. The race between these three was peculiarly close and exciting. In another minute Cornell had taken the lead for good. Ostrom set a stroke of about thirty-eight to the minute, and his men rowed it out with a will. They kept beautifully together as they did last year, and none of the crew of fine, strong fellows were much distressed: Harvard next, rowing with splendid pluck and dash. They rowed a neck-and-neck race the Columbia for the second place, and won it handsomely. The Columbia made a fierce spurt in the last half mile, but the crew had shot their bolt, and Harvard rowed away from them. In the last two hundred yards the Wesleyan and Princeton crews were much distressed.

Six university crews participated in the race. Last year five collegiate crews were in the Saratoga regatta. The withdrawal of so many colleges is attributable to a variety of causes, principally to the hopeless nature of their situation to row successfully with crews having so much greater advantages for training, and partially also to the want of funds and the support of the faculty. A six-oared crew is an expensive institution.

The crews arrived this year earlier than usual, Columbia was first on the scene of action a month ago, and Cornell, Princeton, Union, Harvard and the Wesleyan soon followed. The successful Cornell crew is as follows:

Name.	Class.	Age.	Height.	Weight.
Bow—J. S. Waterman	'77	22	5.08	150
No. 2—H. O. Barto	'77	24	5.09½	155
No. 3—A. M. Smith	'79	20	5.01	108
No. 4—L. L. Jarvis	'78	21	5.10½	165
No. 5—J. Lewis	'78	21	5.09½	165
Stroke—Capt.—A. S. Ostrom	'78	21	5.10½	170

Substitutes—D. King and L. Palmer.

These weights are with clothes on and the latest weights will reduce the average. Ostrom was bow in 1874, and stroke last year. Barto, Jarvis and Waterman were also in the university crew last year. Smith rowed second, and Lewis stroke in last year's freshmen crew. The crew is the most powerful on the lake. The freshman in last year's boat [King] is out, but the crew is a superb one. The crew row in a Waters paper boat about one hundred and forty-one pounds in weight. Waterman has invented and applied to it a new rudder, attached to and a part of the boat. It is made of metal, and works on the principle of a fish's tail. It is worked by an ordinary rudder, cords being fastened to it on each side.

The university race having thus terminated in favor of Cornell, interest was concentrated on the single scull race, which was [illegible] Francis, of Cornell.

About 11:30 the flag signaled the start of the single scull race. At the half mile the flag gave Francis, of Cornell, leading; Parmley, of Princeton, second. The next signal showed Francis still leading, Danforth, of Harvard, third. The third time the flag went up gave the positions unaltered and Cornell cheered wildly. Francis won by four lengths, Danforth second, Parmley third and Weeks, of Princeton, fourth. Francis' time was 13:42¾; Danforth, 13:56; Parmeley, 14:21; Weeks, 14:23¾.

Francis, of Cornell, a son of the editor of the Troy *Times*, was a warm favorite. The result justified the confidence of his friends. He led all the way from the start to the finish, rowing effectively but not prettily, and winning with ease. Danforth, of Harvard, was second, about two lengths behind. He rowed with great determination, but was out paced. He was not distressed at the end of the course, Parmley, the big Princeton man, was a head third. He seemed completely rowed out, and only just contrived to beat Weeks of Columbia, who stopped rowing prematurely. If he had not made this mistake he could have been third. Cornell's double victory excited wild enthusiasm among her friends.

At 12:22 the freshman started, and at the end of the first mile to the Herald was leading and the Cornell second. The Cornell then took the first place and won the race, Harvard again second.

The time of the freshman race was: Cornell, 17:23½; Howard, 17:38¾. After passing the mile some accident happened on the Columbias' boat, causing them to stop a short time.

For the freshmen race it was generally conceded that there would be a very close contest. The result scarcely justified this prediction. The signal for the start was given at about 11:25 A. M., and three boats started on the journey. The Harvard boys, with characteristic dash, secured the lead, rowing about thirty-six strokes to the minute. Cornell followed closely behind, sculling in a sharp, powerful style. Then came Columbia close up. These relative positions were unchanged to the end of the first mile. Then a sad misfortune befell Columbia, one of her men catching a crab and throwing the whole boat out of time. The misfortune compelled them to abandon the race. In the meantime Cornell, by sheer strength, rowed Harvard down, gaining slowly but surely with every stroke, and obtaining a decided lead by the end of the second mile. The Harvard boys rowed well together, and spurted with great determination, contesting every inch of water, but the rates were against them, and their stronger rivals gradually drew ahead. Cornell passed the winning line three lengths ahead. Several of the crew were distressed, and they finished the course in a very clumsy and unsightly fashion, but their strength gained them the victory. Harvard rowed well to the end, but was overmatched. The triple victory of Cornell was applauded, of course, but the enthusiasm was not of a very hearty description. The majority of the spectators were too badly disappointed to cheer.

People returning from the lake after the regatta, found the hotels and stores decked with Cornell colors. About seven o'clock the Cornell winners were met at the entrance of the place by a procession of students, some 200 in number, with a band. Then, led by the President of the Rowing Association, the winners in an omnibus and wagon, with their boats, marched up and down Broadway, the students following, several carrying brooms with Cornell colors. The bands at the Congress Hall and the Grand Union were on the piazzas playing, and the crowds cheered as they passed. The regatta balls at the United States, Grand Union and Congress Hall were largely attended. The prize flags were presented to the victors at the Grand Union at midnight by William M. Evarts.

CHEERING OVER CORNELL.

ITHICA, N. Y., July 19.—The entire Main street is decorated and crowds are cheering lustily over Cornell's victories, while the university chimes are ringing merrily.

The cottage of George D. Pullman, at Long Branch, was robbed of diamonds and jewelry valued at $2,500 on Tuesday evening. The thieves entered the sleeping apartments of Mrs. Pullman, where the property was kept in a bureau drawer. In the drawer was $5,000 worth of jewels, which the thieves failed to secure.

The first meeting of the Grand Central Trotting Circuit commences in Cleveland next Tuesday, July 25, and continues four days. The purses aggregate $25,000, and every arrangement has been made to insure success, and the most interesting races ever held in that part of the country are anticipated.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. ANTHONY said among the distinguished visitors to the Centennial was the Marquis De Rochambeau, grand-son of the Count De Rochambeau. He had been called home suddenly, and had not time to visit the National Capital. The Marquis had inherited all the papers of his grandfather, among them many of value relating to the American revolution. He submitted resolutions instructing the Committee on Library to inquire into the expediency of obtaining the papers of the Count De Rochambeau now in the possession of the Marquis.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to. Mr. Allison said all matters relating to the organization of the army were to be submitted to a commission consisting of two members of the Senate, two members of the House, the Secretary of War and two army officers. The House had receded from all its amendments relating to the reduction, reorganization and pay of the army. The bill, as it came to the Senate from the House of Representatives, appropriates $24,350,250, that amount was increased by the Senate to $3,211,000. The Conference Committee reduced the amendments of the Senate $1,492,193, leaving the total amount appropriated by the bill, if it should be passed, $25,069,665, or $1,864,500 less than appropriated by the Army bill of last year.

The consideration of the articles of impeachment were then resumed, and John S. Evans was sworn. After some discussion as to the course of the examination, Mr. CONKLING submitted the following order, which was agreed to:

It was ordered that the managers proceed to examine the witness Evans in chief, or should they decline to do so, respondent may proceed to examine the witness in chief with right to the managers to cross-examine him like any other witness.

Mr. MCMAHON then proceeded to examine Evans. He recounted the circumstances under which he obtained the appointment. He first saw Belknap in Dubuque, Iowa, then here in Washington. He was introduced to Belknap the second time by General E. W. Rice. General Belknap told him the appointment was already promised. Afterward, however, he made a contract with Marsh by which he received the appointment in consideration of paying $12,000 a year. The person to whom Belknap had promised the appointment was Marsh. He paid Marsh various sums according to contract, aggregating over $42,000. Evans testified that he never had any conversation with the Secretary of War in relation to payments of money. Marsh had no money invested in the business.

Mr. SARGENT asked if the managers did not intend to question the witness about conversations between Evans and Marsh.

Mr. MCMAHON said he had no objection. Evans then related in substance the conversations between himself and Marsh. Marsh, it appears, wanted $20,000 a year, but Evans couldn't pay that and the figure fixed on was $15,000. Next morning, however, Evans saw in a newspaper that some of the troops were removed from the post, and he told Marsh he could not pay the sum agreed upon. They compromised on $12,000.

Mr. SARGENT asked if Marsh told him what he intended to do with the money. Witness said he did not.

Cross-examined by Mr. CARPENTER—Belknap never requested witness to see Marsh. It was in reply to the statement of witness as to the amount he had invested at Fort Sill that Belknap said he could see Marsh, who was to be in the city soon.

Q.—Did Marsh say to you he had to divide with anybody? A.—He never breathed anything of the kind. He never said any talk about money being paid to the Secretary of War until the publication of the article in the New York *Tribune* in 1872; never had any indulgence from the Secretary of War not common to other post traders; never paid the Secretary of War a cent for the appointment; did not go to the Secretary of War and make a contract with Marsh; could have reduced his prices for goods more, had it not been for the payment of $12,000 for the position; knew nothing of Marsh having told the Secretary of War in regard to the agreement between Marsh and himself.

The impeachment proceedings were temporarily suspended, and legislative business resumed.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Conference Committee on the Sundry Civil appropriation bill, submitted a report, which was read. In explanation of the report he said the bill as it originally passed the House of Representatives appropriated $16,256,731. The Senate added $4,126,790, and as now reported it appropriated $16,229,777. The total amount of reductions made from the bill as passed by the Senate is $3,156,747. The Sundry Civil bill last year appropriated $26,644,350, or $10,414,572 more than the present bill. He was unable to see why it was necessary to call the Government in the reductions made in conference committee from the bill as it passed the Senate, so far as amounts were concerned. The concessions were all made by the Senate conferees. He was not satisfied with the bill as agreed upon in conference, but he thought it was the best bill which could be got under the circumstances. He then mentioned the items constituting the reductions, among them the following: public printing and binding, $91,750; general expenses of the District of Columbia, $500,000, revenue cutter service $25,640; courts in Utah, $25,000; Smithsonian contingents, $20,000; examination of rebel archives, $6,000; United States Postal Guide, $10,000; mint and assay offices, $64,000; public building at Cincinnati, $50,000; Chicago, $250,000; new State, War and Navy Department, $250,000; new building at St. Louis, $150,000; navy yards and stations, $385,000; improvement of Capitol grounds, $100,000; temporary clerks in Treasury Department, $60,000; signal office, $100,000; testing iron and steel, $50,000; survey of public lands, $72,400; collecting revenue from sales of public lands, $166,216; purchase of Freedmen's Bank building, $325,000. He commented on the various items and argued that it would be necessary to pass a large deficiency bill next year. As the bill had been agreed upon in conference, it provided that the Public Printer should be appointed by the President. That office had heretofore been elected by the Senate, but the House for several years had disputed the right of the Senate to do so, and the Senate conferees thought it best to yield. The House had receded from its provision repealing the election law. After long and tedious efforts this bill had been agreed on, and he hoped the report would be agreed to.

Mr. ANTHONY opposed the reduction of the appropriation for public printing.

Mr. MORRILL opposed the reduction of appropriations for the revenue cutter service. He also opposed any reduction of the appropriation for mints and assay offices.

Mr. LOGAN spoke of the importance of commencing the work on the Chicago public building, and said he could not understand why $450,000 was appropriated for a building at St. Louis and nothing for that at Chicago. He read a telegram from the Supervising Architect of the Treasury to the effect that the unexpended balance for the Chicago building now was but $250,000. He also opposed the bill because an appropriation of $5,000 for a light on the crib off the city of Chicago was stricken out, and said he could not understand why it was that millions were appropriated the other day to improve unimportant rivers, and this small sum for a light to protect vessels bearing millions of dollars' worth of produce was not allowed.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he would vote against the report because it struck out the appropriation of six thousand dollars for the examination of the rebel archives. The action of the House conferees in striking out this appropriation was saying that this evidence should be locked up and be of no use in sifting out false from true claims against the Government. Most important and valuable evidence had been found in these archives, which protected the Treasury. He argued that millions of dollars had been saved by the Southern Claims Commission on account of the evidence furnished by these rebel archives. The attitude of the House of Representatives was that there should be no more inquiry by the Government into this fountain pregnant with evidence to defeat fraudulent claims.

Mr. EATON said these archives had been examined and were all labelled.

Mr. EDMUNDS replied that it required a constant care to keep them in order.

Mr. WINDOM again urged the adoption of the report, and said he had no doubt there would be a large deficiency bill next year, but it would be after November, and there would not be so much trouble in passing appropriation bills. This whole report was framed upon the idea that there would be a deficiency bill next year. The report was then agreed to—yeas 38, nays 12. Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Anthony, Bruce, Conover, Edmunds, Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Logan, Mitchell, Morrill and Spencer.

The impeachment trial was then resumed, and H. T. Chesby, chief clerk of the War Department, recalled and testified that General Belknap, in reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives, on the 28th of February last transmitted to the House a list of post traders, including the name of Evans. The record of the department showed that the appointment of Evans was sent to C. P. Marsh; remembered the letter of Marsh asking that his appointment be made in the name of John S. Evans; treated that letter as any other business letter of the department; the letter remained in the department about four years, and until the resignation of General Belknap; witness could not remember whether he handed the letter to Belknap by itself when he resigned, or whether it was in a package of letters.

Mr. CARPENTER announced that this closed the case for the defense.

Manager M'MAHON stated that the managers had nothing to offer in rebuttal.

Mr. CARPENTER asked that some arrangement be made about summing up the case, and announced that three counsel for the defense desired to be heard.

Manager LORD suggested that the time for argument be limited. He said only two managers desired to be heard on the question of fact, but if there was to be an argument as to the effect of the two-thirds vote on the question of jurisdiction, a third manager desired to be heard.

Mr. CARPENTER said the counsel for the defense would argue all there was in the case, and he regarded that as one of the best points.

Mr. CONKLING submitted an order that three managers and three counsel may be heard, in such order as they may arrange among themselves.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend this so as to limit the argument to six hours for each side. Rejected—16 to 29.

The order of Mr. Conkling was agreed to, and the Senate, sitting as a court of Impeachment, adjourned until to-morrow.

Legislative business was resumed, and without important action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. JONES, from the Committee on Railroads, reported a bill incorporating the United States Railway Company for the construction of a passenger and freight railway from Chicago through Indianapolis, Lexington, Ky., Ashville, North Carolina and Spartansburg, South Carolina, to Charleston, Port Royal and Savannah, with another branch to St. Louis. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BLAND, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported back a bill, originally introduced by Mr. Banks, to utilize the product of gold and silver mines, but the morning hour having expired the bill went over.

Mr. JENKS offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to have a careful survey made of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, for which Government bonds were issued. Adopted.

Mr. WALLING asked leave to offer a resolution authorizing the Committee on Public Lands to prosecute through sub committees during the recess investigations into the Des Moines river land grant, Northern Pacific Railroad Company's transactions, and those of Lake Superior and Puget Sound, but objection was made by Mr. HALE, who expressed his intention of objecting to all investigations during recess.

Mr. ATKINS made the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. MORRISON explained in regard to the reorganizing of the army and reduction of pay of officers, which has been the point of difficulty between the two Houses, is referred to a commission which is to sit during the recess. The report was agreed to and the bill now goes to the President for his signature.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Monroe, of Ohio, in the chair, on the bill for the protection of the Texas frontier.

Mr. TUCKER explained the points of difference between the substitute offered by Mr. Banks and that offered by himself, their general objects being identical.

Mr. BANKS modified his substitute for the second section to meet the views of Mr. Tucker, and it was stated by Mr. SCHLEICHER that it was acceptable to the sub-Committee on Border Troubles.

Mr. Tucker's substitute was rejected, as that offered by Mr. Banks adopted. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House.

The amendment to the first section adopted in committee yesterday, on motion of Mr. Hancock, of Texas, providing that no part of the troops to be taken out from any State or service where the public interest requires their continuance, was rejected by a party vote, 79 to 98.

Without disposing of the bill, adjourned.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Colonel Merritt's Report to General Sheridan—The Cheyennes Driven Back to the Reservation—Merritt Will Now Join Crook.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The following official report of Colonel Merritt was received at military headquarters to-day:

RED CLOUD AGENCY, July 18th, *via* FORT LARAMIE, WY. T., July 19.

As indicated in my dispatch, I moved by forced marches to the main northwest trail on Indian creek, on the thirty-five hours my command made about seventy-five miles, reaching the trail Sunday evening about nine o'clock. The trail showed that no large parties had passed down. At daylight yesterday I saddled up to move on the trail toward the agency. At the same time a party of seven Indians were reported near the camp and, moving with the intention of cutting off two couriers who were approaching Sage creek. A party was sent out to head these off, killing one of them. The command at once moved out. Other Indians were seen in this direction and we gave chase, but they escaped, leaving their ponies and several hundred pounds of provisions behind. After scouring the country thoroughly in our vicinity, we moved at once toward the agency, a distance of twenty-five miles to the northwest of the agency, the Indians broke camp, so that we did not succeed in catching any of them. The trail was plain, and from the evidence found that a hundred Indians were driven in by our movement. From repeated reports, which I can't give in this dispatch, I was certain of finding the Cheyennes. To accomplish this I marched hard to get on the trail, taking infantry to guard the wagons and ammunition pending, and, finding, from this point led me to believe that many of the Sioux warriors were with the Cheyennes. I am now satisfied that the number of Indians leaving the agency is exaggerated in the report, and I am certain that not one hundred Indians, or rather ponies, all told, have gone north on the main trail in the last few days. The Cheyennes whom we drove in yesterday took refuge on the reservation towards Spotted Tail. They leave again I think it will be to go South or to the agencies, as they seem to be thoroughly frightened out of their Northern trip. Our appearance on the Indian and Hot creeks was a complete surprise to them, but those further in were informed by runners, so that they got out of the way.

I have just received your dispatch of the 15th. I will move without delay to Fort Laramie, and as soon as possible move to join Crook. My men and horses are very tired, but a few days' reasonable marching with full forage will make them all right.

CHEYENNE, WY. T., July 19.—General Merritt having marched nearly one hundred miles in thirty-six hours, successfully intercepted the eight hundred Cheyennes who had left the agency and drove them back to that place. The Indians, being advised by runners of the approach of the cavalry, broke into small parties and scattered like sheep, their vigilance and the jaded condition of Merritt's animals after his hard march enabling them to gain their peaceful agency home with the casualties save one killed by scout Cody. General Merritt believes to have by this frightened these Cheyennes out of any further attempt. He now joins Generals Crook, and has taken up the line of march for Fort Laramie, thence to join Crook as early as possible. Four companies of the 9th Cavalry are here now, and will leave for Fort Laramie in a few days. Whether they will join the regiment and go north or remain to guard the settlements and watch the agency is not yet fully determined.

James McCoy, for whom a reward of $1,500 was offered by the miners in the Dead Wood district for murder, was brought into Fort Laramie this evening, and will be taken back to Dead Wood.

A report reached Fort Laramie to-night that thirty Indians were seen this evening twelve miles below that place, on the Platte river. Captain Eagen, with his company, started to hunt them down. Loyal Bly was killed near Pawnee Springs, Neb., while returning to North Platte from South Loop with an ox team. He was shot twice, it is not known whether by Indians or not.

A number of Eastern papers having published a statement accrediting the officers at Fort Laramie with having denounced the conduct of General Crook in the late campaign, a meeting was called at the post to-night, and resolutions adopted denying the charge; on the contrary, upholding and applauding the General's action, characterizing it as wise and prudent, and that any criticism thereon would be unsolicitedly.

A man named Fay, who came into Sidney to-night from Red Cloud, reports that an Indian named Lame Deer came into Red Cloud on Friday and reported that Crook had had a fight and lost many. As there is no such news at Fort Laramie, which has later dates from Red Cloud, we do not credit this.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Generally clear and warm weather will continue, with light southerly to westerly winds, and slowly rising barometer.

Base Ball: Philadelphia—Bostons 10, Athletics 7. Wheeling—Covington Stars 9, Standards 6.

The Spanish Senate has approved the budget. Congress passed the bill suppressing the *fueros* in Biscay.

The steamships France, from Havre, Anchoria, from Glasgow, and Algeria, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

A boiler exploded yesterday at the Pine Saw mills, Lahave river, Nova Scotia. Four men were killed and the building wrecked.

The Queen City Club House, the largest building of the kind west of the Alleghenies, was formally opened in Cincinnati yesterday.

The Chicago Board of Trade yesterday adopted resolutions requesting Congress to provide for the continuance of the fast mail service.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Accounts of the Late H. B. Swoope

NO RELIEF FOR THE VICTIMS.

Resignation of Judge Ketcham Read.

Chances of the Steamboat Bill.

A Partial Break in the Dead-lock.

The Army and Sundry Civil Bills Go Through.

Status of Other Appropriation Bills.

Important Victories Gained by the Republicans.

Pacific Railroads to be Investigated.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1876.

Commissioner Johnson left here to-night to attend the United States Court at Erie, in connection with several customs cases.

The Swoope Defalcation.

The Attorney General, speaking of the Swoope defalcation to-day, said that the only course would be to prosecute the sureties as far as possible for the amounts not returned to the Treasury, where the indebtedness was clear. So far as the victims of Mr. Swoope's delinquency are concerned, if they stand indebted to the Government on the books they will have to make the amount good. Little or nothing is known of the details of the case here.

The Resignation of Representative

of the Luzerne district in Pennsylvania, was read in the House to-day. Judge Ketcham has left for Wilkesbarre, and will be at Erie on Saturday in time to take charge of the court on Monday.

The Steamboat Bill.

Several representatives of the steamboat interests, East and West, have arrived here with a view to urging the immediate passage of the Steamboat bill. This bill passed the House sometime since, and was reported from the Senate committee with a slight amendment. On the part of Senator Morton, who has charge of the bill, it was recommitted, as it was his desire to have the assent of the full committee before bringing it up for consideration. The amendment of the Senate, it is believed, will not stand in the way of the passage of the bill.

The Dead-Lock Partially Broken.

The Army appropriation bills was partially broken to-day by the agreement of both Houses to the conference report on the army appropriations, and the agreement of the Senate to the report on the Sundry Civil bill. Members most anxious for an early adjournment regard this action as indicating an early agreement upon the other bills, while there are others who contend otherwise that each of the bills must stand or fall upon their individual merits. The House was in no great hurry to call up the report after it had been received, as it lay over on the Speaker's table nearly three hours. The Republicans have gained a victory on two very vital questions—reorganization of the army and repeal of the registration act in the Sundry Civil bill. The status of the appropriation bills is as follows: The Sundry Civil, Fortifications, Deficiency, Navy and Post-office are laws. The Army bill passed both Houses to-day, and will be sent to the President to-morrow. The conference report on the Sundry Civil bill has been agreed to by the Senate, and is pending in the House. The Legislative, Consular and Diplomatic, Military Academy and Indian bills are still in conference. The River and Harbor bill is pending in the Senate, with scores of amendments.

Hays, of Alabama, Exonerated.

The Committee on the Judiciary has prepared a report in the case of Congressman Charles Hays, of Alabama, who was charged with corruptly selling a cadetship to Orville Grant, a resident of the State of York, but who was appointed as from Alabama, exonerating Hays.

Pacific Railroads to be Investigated.

The Pacific railroads and the Central Pacific Railroads are to be subjected to an investigation, to ascertain whether false measurements were not made, thus enabling the roads to secure more land than they were entitled to.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1876.

WHY THE STRAW BIDDERS WERE NOT CONVICTED.

Judge George P. Fisher was before the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads to-day and explained his connection with the prosecution of the straw bid frauds, especially the failure to convict ex-secretary Hinds. Judge Fisher testified that the Postmaster General had cut off all chance and power of conviction of Hinds by granting immunity to the straw bidders, who really guilty, if they would testify against Hinds, about whose guilt there was some doubt. Fisher said all this had been done before he was called into the case, and Judge Spencer, Attorney of the Postoffice Department, and himself told the Postmaster General that it was very doubtful about convicting Hinds, even before the indictment was found against him.

AGREEMENT ON SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Civil Appropriation bill to-day reached a final agreement by the House conferees acquiescing in the Senate amendment, striking out the clause by which the House proposed to repeal the Federal election laws.

THE HAYS INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on Judiciary, investigating the charges against Representative Hays, of Alabama, regarding the appointment of Guy H. Beardsley, of New York, as cadet at the military academy, say in conclusion of their report that if Hays did not know the certificate was entirely false, he was culpably negligent in acting on it on evidence so barren and suspicious, but recommend that no further action be taken.

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN

of South Carolina, arrived here to-day and had a consultation with Secretary Cameron and Attorney General Taft regarding the recent trouble at Hamburg. The Governor was fully informed as to what the views of the General Government are upon this affair, and they are substantially to the effect that the government of South Carolina should execute its laws and bring to prompt trial and punishment the parties guilty of having incited the riotous demonstrations and murders just reported. The subject will, without doubt, receive full consideration at the next Cabinet meeting, the impression being that the Administration intends to insist upon the State laws being executed in this case. The conferences between Governor Chamberlain and the Cabinet officers mentioned were very earnest, the officials representing to the fullest extent the views of the President and Cabinet as to the absolute necessity of prompt action on the part of the State authorities.

Governor Chamberlain came to Washington by invitation of the Secretary of War, and also at the suggestion of Congressional friends. He does not ask for military assistance to aid the State in bringing the offenders to justice.

THE ROBESON IMPEACHMENT BUSINESS.

The situation in regard to the impeachment of Robeson is this: After full discussion with the Democratic members of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Glover, Chairman of the Real Estate Pool Committee has determined to make to the House the same report that will be made by the Naval Committee, viz.: to refer the evidence to the Judiciary Committee.

Samuel Lawton yesterday shot his father four times with a navy revolver, inflicting wounds which will necessarily prove fatal. The family reside at Kinge, thirty miles from Dubuque, Iowa, and were in the latter city attending a funeral. The father and son had just been drinking soda water together, and it was not known that any trouble existed between them. Young Lawton was committed to prison.

Richard Harringan, 357 Grand street, New York, while drunk on Tuesday night, fatally stabbed John Stevens, a barkeeper of a saloon at 446 Pearl street. Stevens had refused to give Harringan a cigar after the latter had obtained a drink without payment.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Great Britain.

THE RIFLE MATCH AT WIMBLEDON.

LONDON, July 19.—At the Wimbledon meeting to-day, the first half of the match between the English, Scotch, Canadian and Australian teams was completed. The ranges were as 200, 500 and 600 yards. Following are the total scores: Scotland, 402; England, 401; Australia, 389; Canada, 364. The match will be concluded on Saturday at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. The Scotch five include McVittie, Mitchell, Ferguson and Rae, of the team selected for America. The Englishmen include the National Association's best shots. There is no Irish team competing. Conditions, seven shots apiece at each range.

FIRE ON THE THAMES—WAGES OF COTTON OPERATIVES REDUCED.

LONDON, July 20, 4 A. M.—The Dundee wharf at Whopping, a mile or so below London bridge, took fire at midnight, and is still burning. The upper stories are gutted. Johnson's wharf and Jolly's warehouse, contiguous, are threatened.

The Oldham cotton masters have resolved to run their mills only four days in the week. The wages of 50,000 operatives are thereby decreased by $50,000 weekly.

HEAVY FAILURE IN THE CLEVELAND IRON DISTRICT.

LONDON, July 20.—It was recently reported that a well known firm in the Cleveland district, one of the largest in the iron industry and a gigantic financial concern, was seriously embarrassed. A private meeting of iron masters in the neighborhood was subsequently held, in order to bridge over the difficulty, if possible. That meeting adjourned till to-day. The *Financier* this morning says it is understood that the balance sheet is to be submitted to the meeting, showing that the liabilities of the concern are about a million pounds sterling, with little or no assets after paying first mortgage claims. It is hardly expected possible to avert stoppage, but, as has been anticipated, it it unlikely to seriously affect the money market.

The Turco-Servian War.

THE TURKS MEET A REVERSE.

RAGUSA, July 19.—Official dispatches from Sclavonic sources announce that the Turks have abandoned Nevesinje without fighting. The insurgents have invested Gotschka.

THE "TIMES" ON CONFLICTING NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

LONDON, July 19.—The *Times*, in a leading editorial article on the Servo-Turkish conflict, says: All that comes to us from Belgrade is contradicted from Constantinople, and conversely. When two opposing statements appear on the same day in the same column, the most trusting reader cannot escape from sensations of disappointment and indifference. We may, therefore, confine ourselves to indicating the main results of the campaign, as they appear at the present moment, and the position which neighboring States have assumed or are likely to assume in consequence. It is certain that the original plan of the Servian invasion has been deconcerted, and though undoubtedly fiercely fought with the greatest courage, they can make no real impression on the main body of the Turks. Granting the Servian claims that General Tchernayeff has suffered no defeat, that he is still in advance, and has taken means to assure his communications, we still believe that he will to the end have to fight for the security of the Servian frontier. He has but a small army, and the Turks probably even more than double his force. Taking into consideration the numerical superiority of the Turks, the difficulty of moving in such a country, and the defectiveness of General Tchernayeff's equipment, we must conclude that the war will continue to fringe the Servian frontier. The strangest feature of the campaign is the inaction of Germany and Austria-Hungary. He has a force estimated at 50,000, largely composed of volunteers from other districts. He boasts of great successes; that he has beaten the Turks wherever they have appeared before him; that his men would have made the port of Kiek useless to the Turks, even if the Austrians had not stopped him. He has remained inactive since and threatens Mostar, but he is not co-operating with the Servians unless there be something prearranged by his plan of campaign. The notion that the Montenegrins do not count upon the success of their allies, and therefore go for what they can, is one which we hope may not prevail. A short time will show the truth. Meantime Greece remains entirely peaceful, and Roumania declines demands on the Porte by earnest declarations of neutrality and will probably keep quiet as long as she can.

OSMAN PASHA'S ARMY ENGAGED.

BELGRADE, July 19.—Official dispatches say the Servian's drove one wing of Osman Pacha's army out of three entrenchments, which the Turks retook after receiving considerable reinforcements.

THE SIX GREAT POWERS READY TO ACT.

PARIS, July 19.—The *Temps* states that the six Great Powers are in daily communication relative to Eastern affairs, with a view of establishing a general agreement so as to be in readiness to take advantage of any opportunity to exercise moral influence. It is understood that a general understanding will be arrived at by the system of exclusive agreement between the three Northern empires having apparently been abandoned.

RESERVES ORDERED OUT.

BELGRADE, July 19.—All the reserves have been ordered to assemble on Saturday for drill, preparatory to starting for the front.

A VOLUNTEER HANGED—MORE SERVIAN REVERSES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 19.—The leader of the band of volunteers which was guilty of committing outrages in the neighborhood of Philippolis was hanged to-day.

Eighteen Servian battalions from Saitschar participated in the recent attack on Osman Pasha's position at Ivsor, before reported. The Servians were repulsed with great loss, abandoning five cannons and a quantity of arms and ammunition.

Three thousand Servians have been defeated at Nychagrael, in Bosnia, with a loss of 300.

Intelligence that the Servians have lost their positions around Niche is confirmed.

A Berlin special says an amicable settlement between Turkey and Roumania is considered assured. Prince Bismarck has advised Roumania to strive to maintain peace.

A Belgrade special says the Minister of the Interior has received a deputation of the inhabitants, who peremptorily demanded the publication of lists of killed and wounded, and true reports of the progress of the war. Some of the Conservative deputies are preparing a declaration that Prince Milan and the ministers were unjustified in declaring war without the consent of the Skuptschina.

Large quantities of Chassepots and ammunition arrived here on Tuesday from Roumania.

A Vienna dispatch says: The Grand Vizier has declined to sanction the formation of a separate legion of Greek Christian volunteers. The Khedive has presented the Porte with 30 guns. Voluntary subscriptions in Turkey toward the war expenses amount to $600,000.

A Vienna dispatch says that the Emperors of Germany and Austria met at Salzburg Wednesday. The interview was strictly private.

The *Times'* Parakin special confirms the news of the defeat of Ivsor, between General Leschjanin and Osman Pacha. The Servians numbered 10,000, and the Turks, previous to receiving reinforcements, 12,000. The Servians were compelled to retreat.

The Servian Colonel Protish reports that the Circassians and Bashi Bazouks have been sent to disrtict in Bulgaria outside the sphere of operations, and insructed to burn and destroy.

It is estimated that 20,000 Bulgarian and Bosnian volunteers have taken up arms against Turkey.

The *Times'* Ragusa special says the Montenegrins on Monday destroyed four Turkish blockhouses between Medun and Podgoritza, repulsing the Turkish army, which attempted to prevent it. This operation is important, and makes the capture of Medun itself easy. There is information from independent and thoroughly informed sources that the Turkish position is not nearly so favorable as represented.

An Alexandria dispatch says that five battalions of artillery and five hundred cavalry embarked for Constantinople on Wednesday.

A Vienna dispatch says an outbreak of the party opposed to the war is expected in Central Servia. False telegrams are being secretly disseminated, announcing the annihilation

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1876.

TILDEN is not childless. He is the father of watered railroad stock.

THEY had a TILDEN ratification meeting in Louisiana, also, the other day. Four colored Republicans were murdered.

AN INVESTIGATION of the Chinese question is to be made by a joint Congressional committee following the adjournment of that body.

THE New York *Herald* calls upon TILDEN to denounce the Hamburg massacre, in his letter of acceptance. He will not dare to do it.

THE foreign commerce of New York city for last week was merchandise imports, including dry goods, $5,371,884; produce exports, $7,170,826; and specie exports, $2,675,878.

THE *Clearfield County Times*, an independent paper with Democratic tendencies, says to its readers—"HAYES and WHEELER—that's your ticket." Good enough.

IOWA papers state that the intense hot weather of the past two weeks has made a wonderful change in the wheat and corn crop of the State, and added fully a million dollars to the value.

THE foreign exports of Boston, last week, were nearly one million four hundred thousand dollars, against less than five hundred and fifty thousand for the corresponding period of last year.

THE Prohibitory politicians in Massachusetts are meeting a strong opposition from the organizations of reformed men, who generally do not believe in carrying the temperance fight into politics.

THE Saratoga regatta, held yesterday, will undoubtedly be the last of the series. Yale did not participate, and Harvard has given notice that her crew would thereafter be withdrawn, whatever the result might be.

"WHO says Hopkins is not sound on the tariff question?"—*Post.*

Who says the *Post* is not sound on the free trade plank of the National Democratic platform?

SIGNS of an adjournment of Congress thicken, notwithstanding the dead-lock. Both Senators and members are exceedingly anxious to leave. It is thought that the final adjournment will come toward the end of week after next.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* bolted its crow, but it looks as though the indignant fowl were scratching around inside mighty briskly trying to get out. That paper says "the Democrats of Ohio will vote for TILDEN, but it wouldn't be a good idea for anybody to attempt to make it compulsory."

GENERAL M. C. BUTLER was the leader of the Georgia gang who murdered the Hamburg negroes. Let the Governor of South Carolina put a price upon the head of this Southern "beast BUTLER." He is one of the old Ku Klux leaders, and boasts that this is but the opening of the campaign.

JOHN BULL is now trying to check the prevalent mania of heaping up municipal debts and thus hanging a millstone on the neck of enterprise. Parliament is now discussing methods of restricting the liberty of English municipalities to incur debts for any purpose whatever except by its permission.

GENERAL M. C. BUTLER, the Ku Klux Sitting Bull of the South, who directed the massacre of the negroes at Hamburg, is a lineal descendant of the Senator BUTLER, of Edgfield, S. C., with whom SUMNER had so many successful tilts, and upon whom Bully BROOKS, his nephew, made so brutal and cowardly an assault.

LET Governor CHAMBERLAIN, of South Carolina, demand the delivery to him of the Georgia brutes who murdered the negroes at Hamburg. If the Governor of Georgia refuses, then let the United States Government interfere. There is no such thing as justice in the South if these murderers are not either shot or hung.

THE United States Circuit Court of Illinois has just decided that although Congress gives national banks no express authority to borrow money or to pay interest, nevertheless this power is an incident to the banking business and is not the exercise of those powers expressly conferred by the act of Congress upon national banks.

THE Beaver *Argus and Radical*, referring to the general return of the Liberals of 1872 to the Republican fold, says:

In Beaver county the case is the same. We had in 1872 eighty or one hundred Greeley Republicans, many of whom also supported Buchanan for Governor. To-day we do not know of one of these men who does not support Hayes and Wheeler.

THE Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* says:

We would very naturally thank Mr. Hayes for his declaration of good intentions toward the South if elected, but we are unfortunately reminded that we had similar declarations from Mr. Lincoln in 1860 and Mr. Grant in 1868.

We do not now know whether this was so or not; but if it was, the fault of the South in 1869 and 1861 was in not believing what Mr. LINCOLN said. If the South had taken him at his word there would have been no war; but it spurned all offers of friendship and kindness and rushed into a war that was fatal to it. If it commits the same blunder in 1876, and thrusts aside the olive branch tendered to it by Governor HAYES, it will regret its folly much longer than it has regretted the unspeakable blunder of 1861.

THE Democrats of the Newark district, Ohio, are at loggerheads, SOUTHARD, of Zanesville, and FOLLETT, of Newark, both claiming that they were regularly nominated by the Congressional convention. It seems that FOLLETT had a majority of votes in the convention, but the President of the convention ruled that it required a majority of all the delegates *elected* to nominate a candidate. Under this ruling SOUTHARD was made the nominee; but FOLLETT claims that on previous ballots, he twice had a majority of all the votes cast, and was therefore fairly nominated. Licking county stands by FOLLETT, and the Ohio *State Journal* says:

The front of battle in Licking county is unbroken. Our Newark correspondent advises us that the Democratic county and township committees have unanimously adopted resolutions calling upon SOUTHARD to withdraw from the Congressional contest. They are firm in their opinion that FOLLETT was the real nominee of Coshocton, and they propose to 'stick.'

SUNSET COX, in the debate on Tuesday, lost his veracity as well as his temper, so much so that he denied, point blank, that he ever belonged to Tammany. That this was a grand *non-such* thing is easily proved. In 1870 Tammany sent a delegation to the Democratic State Convention of New York. The delegates were not chosen by districts, but the list was made up as a whole by Tammany Hall, and as such it was admitted to the convention. The list was as follows:

Nicholas Muller,	Magnus Gross,
Thomas Coman,	Richard O. Gorman,
John Mayo,	Thomas C. Creamer,
WM. M. TWEED,	Samuel B. Garvin,
MICHAEL NORTON,	SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
Gideono Tucker,	Michael Connolly,
SAMUEL S. COX,	RICH. B. CONNOLLY,
John Mullaly,	THOMAS C. FIELDS,
Anthony Hartman,	ANDREW HALL,
Oswald Ottendorfer,	HENRY W. GENET.

Here we have TILDEN and Cox cheek by jowl with TWEED, DICK CONNOLLY, FIELDS and GENET—all of whom have fled the country to keep out of the penitentiary. We do not wonder that Cox is ashamed of his pals; but there is no need to lie about it. The record is there against him, and all the protestations in the world cannot deliver him from it.

THE exports of domestic produce from New York for the year ending June 30th were $258,000,000, while the exports from the whole country were $296,000,000. The difference, $276,000,000, was shipped from Boston, Philadelphia, Charleston, Baltimore, Savannah and New Orleans, and these ports, together, shipped $18,000,000 more than New York.

The time was when New York was the great export center of the country; but that time is past. Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore are fast taking the grain and provisions trade from her, and Savannah and New Orleans are steadily increasing their exports of cotton. Grain, also, must naturally tend to New Orleans from the Mississippi Valley, to find its natural outlet to Europe; and New York will learn, in the course of years, that she is only one of many important shipping points. She cannot monopolize the trade of the country, which shows, as to that port, a centrifugal rather than a centripetal tendency; and we shall probably hear less of the beauties of free trade when it becomes certain that all trade will not flow through the New York channel.

THE Chicago *Tribune* undertakes to account for TILDEN'S great personal wealth. He started out in life poor, has inherited nothing and has not been the recipient of any legacies; how, then, has he amassed millions upon millions? The *Tribune* answers the conundrum in this way:

The fact is Mr. Tilden's so-called law-office has been a mill—a railroad mill—where railroads were taken and ground up, separating the good meal from the chaff. Mr. Tilden and his partners always kept the good meal, and the chaff was sent back to the original owners. It required much influence and several active partners to get nearly all the railroads in the country to pass through Mr. Tilden's mill, so that the profits were divided among several persons. How large they were in the aggregate may best be estimated from the fact that Mr. Tilden's personal share was several millions. Probably he got the lion's share, since he was in a position to control the New York State Legislature and the New York City Council as the real "boss" of the Democratic party, and the real power behind Tweed's throne. He procured railroad legislation to suit his purposes, and gathered in his helpless victims under laws that he had especially constructed to that end. It was in this sort of traffic that Mr. Tilden made his millions in a very few years, though a lawyer of mediocre ability and apparently small practice. Most of the Western railroads have been through Mr. Tilden's mill in one way or another. We showed the other day how Mr. Tilden figured in the Credit Mobilier investigation as having advised and approved that jobbery at every step. The fact is, he was the father of the Credit Mobilier system of building railroads and applied it extensively all through the West, and to his own great profit, long before the Pacific railroads were built. Oakes Ames was but Tilden's imitator. Tilden's active partners in the mill projected the railroads, and got subscriptions in aid thereof from States, counties, cities, townships and private individuals, all through the West, on the basis of "developing the country." They pocketed this money, and borrowed funds to build the road on first-mortgage bonds, generally taking the bonds themselves and advancing the money they had collected from local subscriptions. Then they paid themselves the money they had advanced for building the road at the most exorbitant prices. Having taken all the money back, the road would be nominally out of funds, and unable to pay the interest on its bonds before completion. Then it would be put through Mr. Samuel J. Tilden's famous mill—a process which wiped out the State subscriptions, the county subscriptions, the city subscriptions, the township subscriptions, the private subscriptions, and all the original stock, leaving the road the property of those who held the first-mortgage bonds, who would thereupon proceed to reorganize the company. This was the process. The result was that the New York railroad ring built railroads on the money advanced by other people, but owned the roads themselves after they were completed. Under the tutelage and advice of Mr. Samuel J. Tilden it was all done "legally," and in proper form, he and Tweed having first arranged the laws accordingly.

THE Charleston *News and Courier*, a Democratic paper, has more sense than its Democratic colleagues in the North. It does not, like them, attempt to palliate or excuse the Hamburg slaughter, but frankly confesses that it was a murderous and inexcusable outrage. It says:

The Northern newspapers, even those most friendly to the South, are loud in their denunciation of the Hamburg slaughter. They regard it as doing good work for Hayes and Wheeler, and predict that a few more outbreaks of the same sort will insure the defeat of Tilden. Is it not horrible that a band of regulators should have the power to destroy, by their inexcusable violence, the prospects of the party which, if successful, will restore constitutional rule to the whole people? The Hamburg regulators are murderers in a double sense! They stabbed the State in the back, while killing their suppliant prisoners.

On the 11th instant it returned to the matter and said:

We see no reason to change the opinion expressed yesterday that, if the published accounts of the Hamburg affair are correct, there was little if any excuse for the conflict itself, and absolutely none for the cowardly killing of the negro prisoners who were *shot down like dogs long after they had surrendered.*

And again:

We take no pleasure in condemning what was done at Hamburg. We wish that it were such an act as we could conscientiously justify and defend. But, in our judgment, the whole affair, from beginning to end, was shamefully wrong, and we owe it to the State to say so.

These are frank admissions of the character of this outrage. We have no need to go beyond this Democratic testimony to prove the base, dastardly and murderous purpose of all who were engaged in it.

But, while this atrocity thus stands confessed, the object of it remains behind. *Why* was this attack made? *Why* were these unoffending negroes "*shot down like dogs after they had surrendered?*" Why were they driven into a pen, to be slaughtered? Was it for the mere love of indiscriminate murder? Then the South Carolina whites are incapable of self-government. But it was not that. The sole object of this brutal attack was to intimidate the negroes, and it was the first act in the effort of the Democracy who propose to carry South Carolina on "the Mississippi plan." The Hamburg negro parade, on the 4th, was the first opportunity to put this plan in operation. The colored men massacred at Hamburg were murdered not because they obstructed the road with their parade on the Fourth of July, nor because they carried arms as militia, as they had a right to do, but because they were Republicans and because the Republican majority in South Carolina can be overcome only in that way.

That Northern Democrats should stand by and commend all this is a matter of course. The end, with them, justifies the means.

A WELL-KNOWN conductor on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific road went to the depot one morning recently to take his train, as usual, and an officer of the road and an officer of the law arrested him. On his shirt front was a $5,000 diamond pin and in his pocket were a valueable gold watch and chain. In his trunks the officers found $30,000 in Government bonds. An Eastern bank was telegraphed to, and the response was that bail could be furnished in $90,000, if necessary, as that was the amount deposited to the conductor's credit there. This settled, it was next the conductor's turn. A lawyer was called and he politely informed the officer that the diamond pin they had illegally taken had been worn by the conductor twenty years; the watch was carried by him years before he went into the employ of the company; that the United States Government bonds they had taken were the property of his wife, as the proceeds of her share in an estate as heir, and so was the money in bank, and that the best thing the company could do would be to return what they had stolen and with it $40,000, and no further questions would be asked. The company accepted the attorney's terms.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The facts were all on the side of the conductor, that time; but if called on to express an opinion upon his case we should say that a man with a $5,000 diamond pin, together with $30,000 in bonds and $90,000 in cash might very well afford to give up his place as conductor and let some more needy man have it.

WITHIN the past two weeks the price of wheat in Chicago has declined nearly fourteen per cent., a very important change, as it involves, or accompanies, a similar shrinkage in the selling value of nearly all the wheat in the civilized world. The Chicago *Tribune* understands the chief cause of the decline to be that a good deal of the wheat in New York is in a critical condition. The crop of 1875 was harvested in wet weather, and a good deal of that wheat was damp enough to suffer under the intense heat that has reigned on the seaboard for two or three weeks past. The danger is not so much to grain actually in store, however, as to that which is exposed to a hot and moist atmosphere for several days together, waiting for a chance to be unloaded. Over a million bushels of wheat is now afloat in New York harbor, with no storage room in that city, no demand from Europe, and a scarcity of ocean freight room, which prevents holders from sending the grain to Europe on their own account, and taking the risk of finding a market on the other side of the Atlantic. Under this condition of things the New York market is naturally very much depressed.

HURD & HOUGHTON, New York, the Riverside Press, Cambridge, announce for immediate publication a new and revised edition of Dr. Morrill Wyman's work on Autumnal Catarrh (hay fever); a humorous story illustrating the "Wrongs and Rights of a Traveler," which will amuse and interest the public and the legal profession alike; and a cheap and popular edition of Broom's "Philosophy of the Law," lately issued in England, where it has had an excellent reception. The same houses announce a new red-line edition of the poetical works of Alice and Phœbe Cary, in one volume, which will include Mrs. Anne's memorial of the two sisters, and be adapted for a holiday book.

There were 1,293 deaths in New York, last week, eight for each hour of the whole seven days.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Red hot and still a-heating.

We shall not vote for Old Probs for a second term.

The average thermometer is too ambitious for our climate.

Offenbach is going to write some American notes about us.

Uncle Sam's fire-cracker item for 1876 is five million dollars.

The Sioux have a Democrat among them. He is called Rye Face.

The Japanese poetically call the Stars and Stripes the Flower Flag.

Prudent housewives are now elbow-deep in the fruit canning business.

Heat waves are apparently encircling a large belt of the earth's surface.

The published statement that A very has been pardoned is officially denied.

Retribution. A thermometer maker was drowned in Boston harbor a day or two ago.

The special commission for the rehearing of the Beecher case, meets to-day in New York city.

A society has been organized in England "for the suppression of cruelty to animals by prayer."

A great subterranean disturbance is evidently affecting the foundations of the European continent.

Two things they have in England just now quite as badly as we have here: hot weather and hard times.

Protests against the discontinuance of the fast mail train service are beginning to be uttered all over the country.

Tilden has but one good eye. He lost the sight of the other one winking at the sins of his old partner Tweed.

A man has been arrested in Philadelphia for attempting to sign the original Declaration of Independence.

It looks as though the attempt to effect a junction between the head and the tail of the Democratic tiger might fail.

An international Sunday school parliament convened yesterday at the Thousand Islands, in St. Lawrence river.

Shall we go? The mountains east of Winnemucca, California, are covered with snow to a depth of several inches.

The season has again arrived when Russia iron pants and sole leather coats alone insure complete safety from dogs.

There is mourning in all New England at the mercenary vandalism of the rich pious people of the historic Old South.

The custom of wearing false hair will have to go out of fashion shortly on account of the available stock being exhausted.

Eight hundred and sixty-two children of five years of age and under died in New York city last week. Comment is needless.

If it were to rain mush and milk the *Post* would whine about "hard times" because it didn't rain spoons to eat it with.

The remonstrances of business men in New York and other cities have killed the repeal of the Bankrupt law at this session.

A wild turkey weighing forty pounds, and wearing a beard eighteen inches long, was lately shot in Ogeechee swamps, Georgia.

The oat crop throughout Indiana has been very badly damaged by the continued wet weather, it having caused it to rust badly.

An acrid controversy is threatened between Theodore Tilton and his wife concerning the guardianship of their son Ralph.

Not bad to take. Lieutenant Green, of the navy, has married a daughter of the well-known and wealthy pill-maker, Dr. Brandreth.

Eighty-nine sailing vessels and nine steamers were lost during June. Eleven of the former and one of the latter were American.

Penny savings banks, similar to the institution for newsboys at the Home in New York, are to be established for adults in England.

How to extend our trade and manufacturers in foreign markets is a question engaging the consideration of practical minds at all commercial centers.

If all the loafers and bummers about the city would go out into the country for a few weeks they wouldn't lack for work in this busy haying season.

The casualties in the British navy, for the past seven years, comprise the total loss of three iron clads, and the more or less serious injury of five others.

The British revenue for the second quarter of the year shows a considerable falling off in all stamp taxes, even the postal, and also the increased income tax.

Bright, of Tennessee, gives out that he is now going to follow the Bristow mules to their lair. Groome, the most important witness, has just got back from Europe.

"The sun sends down such burning rays,
It almost melts the stones.
Oh! that I could take off my flesh,
And sit down in my bones."

An old Tennessee slave who is now an agent for an English house in Liberia writes that he could not be induced to return to that State. He would be a fool if he could.

Elemental force. During the recent tornado in Iowa a piece of glass three inches wide was driven through an inch pine board, making a smooth cut without a splinter.

The proposed thorough trigonometrical survey of New York has been commenced under charge of Prof. James T. Gardner, one of the most skillful topographers in the country.

Lookout Mountain is now a popular summer resort. The battlefield is over grown with luxuriant young oaks and other trees, and nothing but the breastworks can be traced.

The actual provision of schools in New York is below the needs of the city, so that, notwithstanding the irregularity of attendance and the number of children who go nowhere, there is a pressure on the schools for the admission of scholars.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad authorities believe that $80,000 have been stolen from them in the course of the last year by conductors. A half dozen have been discharged and there are more to follow.

STATE NEWS.

Lancaster county has but one centenarian.

Annie Riche, aged seven, was drowned in the canal near Harrisburg, on Sunday.

Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, recently a resident of Philadelphia, has returned to his old home near Lebanon, where he will again reside permanently.

Aaron L. Bowman, the runaway Lebanon Rolling Mill defaulter, has effected a settlement with his creditors and has been released from durance vile.

At Carlisle, a few evenings ago, Mrs. John Kitner and her child were seriously, perhaps fatally burned by the explosion of a lamp which Mrs. K. was filling.

Oak Hill Grange, has a new departure—all the sisters dress alike in seven-and-a-half-cent calico, of the same material, color and pattern; the poor and the rich on the same footing.

The yield of huckleberries on the hills and mountains of Berks county is said to be immense. The forest country in Brock-nock and Robeson townships abounds with the berries, and large quantities are shipped to market.

The Montgomery Iron Company's furnace at Port Kennedy has blown out. This furnace was in continuous operation for the past five or six years. It will be put in repair, but will not be put in blast again until there is a revival in the iron business.

During the heavy thunderstorm of Thursday, a son of Thomas Taylor, of Pocopsin township, Chester county, while riding a horse from a field toward the stable, was struck by a flash of lightning. The horse was killed instantly, and the life of the boy is dispaired of.

Bad state of affairs in Reading. The *Times* says four intoxicated women of North Front street laid themselves under the hydrants in their respective yards, and permitted the water to flow over their heads and bodies in order to sober up. It is true, then, that larger does intoxicate.

There were 854 deaths in Philadelphia last week—an increase of 236 over the previous week. This included 70 from sunstroke, 49 from convulsions, 213 from cholera infantum, 75 from debility and nine diseases, 13 from apoplexy, 24 from inflammation of the brain, 63 from congestion of the brain.

John J. Slattery, an ex-County Commissioner of Schuylkill, was arrested on the charge of arson, the crime having been committed some years ago. The information which led to the arrest was furnished by Jimmy Kerrigan, the confessed Mollie Maguire, who knows enough to send many prominent men of the coal regions to jail. It is gradually leaking out that upon the principle that no man could be elected to office without first becoming a Mollie, a large number of ex officials, members of the Mollies, are to be arrested. The suspected ones are being watched, and if attempt is made to escape they will be arrested. Slattery is a quiet old gentleman, aged about sixty, a Democrat, and always enjoyed a good reputation.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Senator George E. Pugh's paralysis affects the lower half of his body, and his mind. His case is considered very critical.

A Russian lady, Mrs. Becker, who has been living in indigent circumstances in Jersey City, has fallen heiress to an estate in Russia worth $2,500,000.

Rapid transit. During the late storm in Iowa a young lady was lifted fifty feet in the air and carried six hundred feet over a grove of trees and had one arm broken.

The credit of the gallant New York Seventh has been broken, for a thief has been found in its ranks. Peter Quinn is the MAN, "which" he stole a $400 gold watch from Daniel Prentz. Peter will be drummed out.

The great sensation just now in the British Parliament is Patrick Smyth. His speech demanding the absolute separation of Ireland from England, according to the *London Times*, recalls "the palmiest days of Irish oratory."

James H. Caldwell, a wealthy gentlemen from the oil regions of this State, has just purchased the splendid James river estate known as "Varina," or Aikin's landing, the place of exchange of prisoners during the late war.

The way of the transgressor is hard. Archibald Henderson, a prominent New York tea broker who, to cover up a bad speculation, forged notes to the extent of over $100,000 and fled, died in Havana recently, poor and destitute.

A singular coincidence is mentioned in the Oswego *Palladium*. James Clark, aged seventy-two, and his wife, same age, of Pulaski, died Saturday night. They were born, died and were buried on the same days. Both were afflicted with cancers which caused their death.

An action is pending in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts to determine the right to the possession of certain bonds and stocks captured upon the fugitive Ezra D. Winslow, and delivered by the United States consul at Rotterdam, Holland, to Mayor Cobb, in trust for the legal owner.

The tragedies of civilization. An unhappy mother was found by a funeral party at Greenwood, last week, lying with her four little children huddled about her on the grave of her husband. The poor creatures had been turned out of their lodgings in New York, and were all quietly dying there of starvation amid the costly monuments.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. R. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Hilliard, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that T. F. Chalfant and J. J. Speck, doing business at the St. Charles Hotel as CHALFANT & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. T. F. Chalfant retires. All accounts due to and by said firm will be settled by the remaining partner, who will continue the business at the St. Charles Hotel, corner Third avenue and Wood street.
T. F. CHALFANT,
J. J. SPECK.
Pittsburgh, July 7, 1876.
In retiring from the firm of Chalfant & Co., I take this opportunity of thanking my many friends for the patronage so liberally bestowed on me, and would respectfully ask a continuance of the same for my successor.
T. F. CHALFANT.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.
J. J. SPECK, Proprietor.
C. H. CHALFANT, Manager.
This Hotel is centrally located and convenient for commercial travelers. Good, large, airy Sample Room. Rates $2 50 per day.

CARPETS.
CENTENNIAL. 1876. SPRING.
There are three reasons why everybody should buy from
McFarland, Collins & Co
1st.—Our Salesroom being on second floor, our expenses are less than any first-class house in the city.
2d.—We buy everything from manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
3d.—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts.
THE LOWEST PRICES
AND
THE BEST GOODS,
AT
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE
Next to U. S. Postoffice and Custom House.

CARPETS.
Elegant Assortment at Reasonable Prices.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 Fifth Avenue.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturer and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, STEAM PACKING &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
THOUSANDS VISIT THE MINERAL SPRINGS, here and abroad, and spend thousands of dollars in search of health, when a few doses of
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient
would accomplish the same results, at the cost of a few cents. It has been tried for a quarter of a century and found to give universal results. It does its work quickly, gently and thoroughly, cleaning up as it goes, and leaves no bad effects.
TTHS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Send for circular.

MACK'S PATENT INJECTORS
OR BOILER FEEDERS,
For Locomotive and Stationary Boilers.
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co
Are quite easily managed and perfectly reliable.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
Corner Third and Wood Streets.
TTHS

DRY GOODS.
1876.
STOCK JUST A
WITH LOW
WM. SEMPL
Dress Goods.
We respectfully invite attention to our Dress Goods Department, which is never allowed to run down at any season of the year, and will now be found just as attractive as ever, and prices lower nowhere in any part of the United States.
New Fresh Goods on every counter.
New lines of Black Alpacas and Mohairs, every grade.
Black Wool, all wool and Silk Warp Cashmeres.
Black Thibet and Tamise Cloths, Crape Cloths and Bombazines.
NEW COLORS.
Newest shades in Colored Alpacas, all grades.
Newest shades in Colored Poplins, all widths.
Newest shades in Colored Mohairs.
Latest styles in Summer Plaids, at all prices.
Latest styles in Summer Striped Goods.
Latest styles and shades in Brocaded Goods.
FOR SUMMER.
Plain Black Hernanis and Grenadines.
Elegant line in Checked Grenadines, in newest and latest cloth shades.
Plain and Brocaded Pongees and Mohairs.
Plain and Plaid Cashmeres.
Handsome patterns in Plaid Debeges.
BLACK SILKS.
Extra good bargains in our lines of Black Silks in every grade and quality. Colored Silks, all grades and new shades only. Fancy and Mourning Silks, and elegant cloth shades in Brocaded Silks.
All shades and lowest to finest grades in Linens and Grass Cloths, Batiste Cloths, Plain Lawns, Cambrics, &c.
LIGHT GOODS.
Fancy Fringed and Bordered Lawns and Chintzes. Plaid Chintzes in Navy Blue and Brown, with plain shades to match.
The very best possible value in Cassimeres, Cloths and Jeans for Mens and Boys' wear.
Special inducements for this month.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRAT
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRAT
ASHWORTH AND CLARK'S O.
G. SCHLEITER,
89
Market Street.

DRY GOODS.
Establishe
SATURDA
S COMPLETE A
EST PRICES ON EVERY AR
E'S, 165, 167 &
Made Up Suits.
Extra inducements in Ladies and Misses' Suits, in latest and most fashionable styles. Ladies and Misses' Plain, Braided and Embroidered Linen Suits and Overdresses, Heraani Suits, Grenadine Suits, White Suits, &c., at much less than usual prices.
NOW OPEN,
And always on hand and being made up, a choice line of Plain and Colored Alpaca Suits, Black and Colored Silk Suits, Black and Colored Cashmere Suits made to order, and Wedding Outfits a specialty.
NEW SHAWLS.
Plaid and Striped Fancy Shawls, Plain and Bordered Black Thibet Shawls, Cashmere and Broche shawls, at lowest prices.
UNDERWEAR.
Ladies' Gauze and thin Summer Underwear, also for Misses and Children.
A large variety of styles in Ladies and Misses' Muslin Underwear, at our usual lowest prices.
Ladies and Misses' Plain and Fancy Skirts, in great variety.
WAISTS.
Ladies, Misses and Boys' Waists, plain and fancy, and a full and complete stock of Ladies, Misses and Children's Furnishing Goods.
BOOTS & SHOES.
As usual our prices will be found the very lowest always for Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers.
CLOTHING.
Ready Made Clothing for Gents, Youths and Boys. Stock full, complete and attractive.
ED GROVER & BAKER SEWING MA
ED GLOVE-FITTING BAZAR PAPER
N. T. SPOOL COTTON, BLACK AND
JOSEPH HO
MARKET
Offer special inducements to Buyers in much under value to close.
Dry Goods!
Notions, Small Wares, Embroi
siery, Gloves, Millinery and St
ing daily. Ladies' Nett and Si
Fans. Belts, Belting, Mosquito
and Cuffs, Panniers, Corsets,
large line Gents' White Cott
WHOLESALE ONLY.

DRY GOODS.
d 23 Years.
Y, JULY 15.
ND ATTRACTI
TICLE IN EVERY DEPART
169 Federal S
White Goods.
Special bargains in a large and choice assortment of White Goods, Piques, Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsooks, Swisses, Tarletaines, &c., at much less than usual prices.
LINENS.
And extra good bargains in Loom Linens, Table Damask, Butchers', Family and Irish Linens' Linen and Twilled Sheeting.
MUSLINS.
8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Bleached and Brown Sheetings, at much less than former prices.
Pillow-case Muslins all widths, Cheviot Shirtings, Shirting Checks, Furniture and Bed Ticks.
LAP RUGS.
Canvas, Duck and Striped Awnings.
Lan Rug Linens, new patterns.
New styles Linen Lap Rugs.
CALICOS.
Very best makes of Calicos at 4½ 5 and 6¼c.
TOWELINGS.
Special good bargains in Towels and Towelings, Table Napkins, &c., and White Spreads and Quilts.
TRUNKS, ETC.
Ladies and Gents' Trunks, all sizes and makes, at lowest prices. Valises, Satchels, Traveling Bags, &c.
NETTING.
Mosquito Nettings, all colors.
Antiopies, &c.
Bargains of the day on everything.
CHINES. MAY BE SEEN IN OPERA
PATTERNS. RECEIVED NEW EVE
WHITE, ONLY FIVE CENTS PER
77 and 79 MARKET ST.

DRY GOODS.
1876.
VE AS EVER,
MENT, AT
t., Allegheny.
New Shirts.
We are making a specialty of the Progress Shirt, with White and Colored Shirts, or two different styles of Colored Shirts combined in one, at only
ONE DOLLAR,
An extra good bargain. Special bargains in Unlaundried Shirts in two numbers.
AT 75 CENTS,
A perfect fitting, well made Shirt, finished well in every particular. 1500 Linen Front, 2-ply and Cuffs, a good bargain.
AT $1 00,
An extra fine Unlaundried Shirt, made of and guaranteed "Wamsutta" Muslin, extra fine linen Fronts and Cuffs, both 2-ply, made in best possible manner, a special bargain.
EDGINGS, ETC.
Extra inducements in a beautiful assortment of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, from 3 to 50c, fully 25 to 50 per cent. less than former prices.
PARASOLS.
Extra good bargains in Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, from 25c. to $6, in many instances worth from 50c. to $1 each more.
RIBBONS.
A choice line of Sash Ribbons from 18½c upward.
SRTAW HATS.
Ladies and Misses' Straw Hats, from 19½c upward. Misses' Leghorn Hats at 75c, and latest shapes in new Hats.
Special bargains in every Department.
TION ON OUR SECOND FLOOR.
RY WEEK.
SPOOL.

RAILROADS.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
On and after SUNDAY, July 2d, 1876, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, city time:

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Arnold's Parlor Acc. 6:50 a m	Night Express. 6:30 a m
Buffalo Express 8:30 a m	Arnold's Park Acc 8:10 a m
Soda Wks Ac.. 10:15 a m	Soda Wks Ac.. 8:10 a m
Freeport Acc.. 12:20 p m	Freeport Acc.. 9:55 a m
Titusville Ex.. 2:05 p m	Edmonton & Bey-noldsville Ac.. 11:15 a m
Edmonton & Bey-noldsville Ac.. 3:30 p m	Soda Wks Ac.. 2:45 p m
Arnolds Park Ac 5:00 p m	Titusville Ex.. 5:35 p m
Soda Wks Ac.... 6:15 p m	Chicago Mail.. 6:00 p m
Night Express.. 8:30 p m	Buffalo Ex..... 7:30 p m
Arnolds Park Ac 11:10 p m	Cleveland Ex.. 7:30 p m

All Trains Daily, except Sunday.
Church Train—Leaves Soda Works at 8:40 a m, arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:45 a m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 p m, arriving at Soda Works at 2:35 p m, stopping at all Stations.
Sunday Special—Leaves Pittsburgh at 7:40 a m, arriving at Edmonton 11:45 a m. Returning, Leaves Edmonton 3:15 p m, arriving at Pittsburgh 7:25 p m, stopping at all stations.
Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Chicago.
Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with train on Low Grade Division for Brookville and Driftwood, making connections at Driftwood with train for Renovo. Also with train for Canton to Williamsport, and westward to Emporium, Ocean and points on B. N. Y. and P. R. R.
Buffalo Express, north and south, connect at Red Bank with trains on Low Grade Division for Sligo, Brookville and Reynoldsville.
Buffalo Express north and south, make close connections at Brenton, to and from Buffalo.
Orders can be left with the EXCHANGE Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for Baggage to be Checked from Hotels or Residences to destination.
Ticket Offices, 78 Fifth avenue, and Union Depot.
J. MORTON HALL,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
DAVID McCARGO,
General Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—
On and after SUNDAY, April 16th, 1876, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:
CITY TIME.
MAIN LINE EASTWARD.
Pacific Express daily, except Monday, at 2:35 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 8:30 a. m., Philadelphia 2 30 p. m., New York 6 45 p. m.
Mail Train daily, except Sunday, at 7:05 a. m., arriving at Harr

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 19, 1876.

Nothing occurred to-day to break the monotony that has reigned in financial circles for some time past. The money market is very easy with the available surplus rather in excess of the offerings of prime commercial paper. Of course there is always means for the employment of money, such as they are, but that which is the most easily available is too often open to suspicion, and requires deliberation. In these days, that of itself is likely to be a fatal objection, for deliberation is very apt to intensify the doubt and uncertainty. Of good paper, that which commands at once full confidence, there is but little offering—scarce enough to give tone to the market. But between these two grades there is another, which is, after all, the main stay of the market, and the best indicator of the condition of business, and that is a class of regular mercantile paper, based upon actual transactions in buying and selling, and generally placed in bank by bank customers. Of this the amount is now down to a very low point, but it still furnishes the base of the business of the banks, and will probably continue until there shall be a general revival. The usual routine of checking and discount operations goes on rather listlessly but steadily. In exchange or local stock dealings we heard of no special news to report.

—The Philadelphia stock market has recently shown some symptoms such as are generally customary about this season. The tendencies of values for many weeks have been downward, and this fact has afforded the unusually favorable basis for a July rise. Money is very abundant and generally to be had for the asking, and this added to the difficulty of placing the money offering at anything like remunerative rates elsewhere, is favorable to a bull movement all along the lines. The *Press* says: "This morning the leading cards were Hestonville, and Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo Railroad shares, both of which started up with a rush, which forcibly reminded us of former times but the advance was the to sudden possess staying qualities, and a reaction ensued, which put down much of the advance of early dealings. The movement in Hestonville is attributed to a combined action of a powerful pool, whose object is to put up the price to 50, but whether to hold or sell out at the advance gained cannot be surmised at present. The advance in the Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo stock seems to have for its basis the facts the business of the road during the past month has increased, and that the bonded interest on the 1st proximo will be promptly paid.

—The frequently discussed question of the relative values and purchasing powers of the precious metals is one of no slight importance in the proper settlement of the monetary questions which will come up within the next decade. It is too soon yet to propose a final disposition of the question whether silver coin shall be used as a standard of values in the future or not; but too full a consideration cannot be given to the facts in the case in order to obtain an intelligent verdict of the public. A very able letter from Mr. George M. Weston has recently been published in the Boston *Journal of Commerce* sustaining the view of the movement in the values of silver recently advanced in these columns. Mr. Weston says:

It is not denied that silver has fallen relatively to gold and measured by its price in gold; but it is equally undeniable that gold has risen relatively to silver and measured by its price in silver. But neither fact settles the question whether silver has really lost any of its former value and purchasing power as measured by general commodities, or whether gold has gained anything in such value and purchasing power. That is another question altogether, and to be answered, not by comparing the two metals with each other, but by comparing the rates at which each can now be exchanged for other property with the rates of such exchanges at former periods.

Within the past three or four years, which cover the period of the (so called) depreciation of silver, both the metals have risen in exchangeable value for other property, silver rather less than gold, but both enormously, and in all parts of the commercial world. One thousand Mexican silver dollars will buy twice as much real estate as they would three years ago, either in Boston or New York, and of labor, or of average merchandise, perhaps not twice as much, but a very large approximation to that. Gold dollars have appreciated, to be sure, even more, but it is not the less true that silver dollars have appreciated greatly.

Under the double standard it is just, because according to the contract, to pay creditors in silver. They suffer no injustice in being obliged to receive it, and it is equally true that they suffer no injustice if the law only can be said, that they do not profit quite so much as they would if they received gold. They are gainers, whatever metal they receive, by the same general appreciation of money, which inflicts loss upon debtors.

Albert Gallatin, in a letter addressed to the Treasury Department December 31, 1829, defending the double standard and answering the objection that it gave the debtor the option of paying in the cheapest metal, said:

"1. That in half the cases which occur the metal cheapest at the time will not be the cheapest, not because it has fallen since the contract for payment was entered into, but because the other metal has risen; and that in such cases the creditor suffers no loss by being obliged to receive the cheapest metal, while the debtor would suffer both a loss and an injustice if obliged to pay the dearest.

"2. That the rise and fall in the value of both the metals, as compared with commodities, are more frequently general than confined to the fluctuations in their relative value.

Mr. Gallatin therefore argued that, as nobody proposed to abandon the use of gold and silver as money on account of their fluctuations as a measure of the value of commodities, there was less reason for objecting to their double, or alternate, use on account of their much smaller fluctuations relatively to each other.

—The London *Times* of a recent date publishes a special dispatch from Calcutta which says:

The exchange question occupies public attention to a greater extent than all other topics. Whether the lowest point has been reached, whether the depression will be permanent or temporary, and whether any and what remedy is possible, are the main subjects of conversation among all classes. A rupee is a fraction above 1s. 6d. per rupee, so that remitting small sums costs about 25 per cent, large sums 20 per cent less. This tells severely on persons with fixed incomes and on all having liabilities at home, but the inevitable rise in prices on all imported articles makes a serious difference to everybody. The Government loss will nearly equal the gain from the opium revenue. Except the money, this is the worst crisis in the Anglo-Indian history, and there are few instances anywhere of a calamity so crushing and so general. If the depression continues it will probably paralyze the import trade. The point now before the Indian Government calls for the most anxious consideration, and if the depression is to be permanent it will resolve itself into the question of how to stave off national bankruptcy.

—The annual statement of the San Francisco Mint shows the coinage of the year to have been as follows:

Double eagles	$26,900,000
Trade dollars	4,350,000
Half dollars	1,772,000
Dimes	1,251,000
Quarter dollars	1,980,000
Double dimes	227,000
Eagles	50,000
Half eagles	45,000
Quarter eagles	41,500
Total	$25,989,000

(By Associated Press.)
Gold Close.s at 111¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Money closed easy at 2@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@5 per cent. Customs receipts $304,000. The Assistant Treasury disbursed $61,000. Clearings $12,060,000. Sterling dull at 4 86¾@4 87.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 111¾ and closed at 111¾. Carrying rates 1@3 per cent., and for borrowing 6.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm and in active demand. Railroad bonds quiet. State securities dull. Stocks opened weak, being unfavorably affected by a further reduction in freights to the West by some of the transportation companies and trunk lines. After midday there was a recovery of from ½ to ¾ per cent. from the lowest point, but subsequently the improvement was partially lost. At the close the market was irregular, some stocks higher and others lower, with Pacific Mail, Ohio and Mississippi and Western Union the strongest, and St. Paul, Erie and Michigan Central the weakest. Transactions 57,000 shares, of which those were Western Union, 7,000; St. Paul, 3,500 Erie, 21,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Ohio and Mississippi and 4,000 Rock Island. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph..	73½	Rock Island	103½
Quicksilver	14	St. Paul	24
Do. preferred	39	Do. preferred	39½
Pacific Mail	28½	Toledo & Wabash	9
Mariposa	7	Do. preferred	3
Do. preferred	16½	Ft. Wayne	103
Adams Express	104	Terre Haute	5½
Wells-Fargo Ex	54	Do. preferred	12½
American Ex	56½	Chicago & Alton	101
U. S. Express	40	Do. preferred	107½
New York Central	106	Ohio & Mississippi	15
Erie	17½	Del. & Lack. & Wa	104½
Do. preferred	34	Atlantic & P. Tel	18½
Harlem	139½	Missouri Pacific	64
Do. preferred	132	Hannibal & St. Joe	13½
Michigan Central	95½	Indiana Central	32
Panama	134	Burlington & Q	118
Lake Shore	93½	Hannibal & St. Joe	13½
Illinois Central	93½	Union Pacific stock	61
Cleveland & Pitts	94½	Central Pac. bonds	103
Northwestern	69½	Union Pac. bonds	103
Do. preferred	85½	Do. land grants	102½
C. C. C. & I	62½	Do. sinking fd'd bds	95½
N. J. Central	72½		
GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	113½	Registered	117½
5-20's, 1867	112½	10-40's, coupons	112½
5-20's, 1865, new	112½	New 5's	112½
5-20's, 1865	112½	Currency 6's	123½
5-20's, 1868	112½		
STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old	36½	Missouri 6's	103½
Tennessee, new	36		
Virginia, new	37		

LONDON, July 19, 5 P. M.—The Stock Exchange will be closed on Saturday for repairs. Consols and other sound investments are buoyant in consequence of the glut of money, and the growing conviction that the Eastern troubles will not spread. Consols 93 5-16, United states bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103¾; do 1867, 104½; 10-40's, 104½; 5's, 105¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 97¾, Erie 18, do preferred 36. Peters Brothers, corn merchants established at £150,000. Liabilities estimated at £150,000.

PARIS, July 19.—Rentes 104 francs 20 centimes.

FRANKFORT, July 19.—United States bonds—New 5's 102⅝.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—Gold 111¾. Sight exchange on New York ¼ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 5@7½.

OSWEGO, July 19.—Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee closing at 1 28. Corn 56c. Oats dull; white State 40c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, July 19, 1876.

The oppressive influence of the heat intensified the natural disposition of trade toward quiet and somnolence to-day. There did not seem to be much change in the general features of commercial circles, and what there was, appeared to be in the direction of more complete quiet and a more general cessation of business activity. Notwithstanding this tendency, a moderate volume of business was transacted in some departments, and the aggregate of business was not perhaps so much reduced as might have been expected, from the fierce heat and the general disinclination of business men to exert themselves.

There is a slight increase in the volume of grain receipts, but business in that line continues exceedingly limited, with the firmness in corn and oats still the most prominent characteristic of the market. Flour is rather sluggish and easy. Produce is very dull, and one commission merchant said this morning that he had never seen trade so flat and lifeless in that line. Prices, especially on merchantable hay, injure by keeping, are very much depressed. Fruits and vegetables are in large supply and are sold at almost any prices that can be obtained, apples and potatoes being the most notable in the decline. Provisions are steady and in active demand, the only change of importance being an advance in dried beef to 15½c. In groceries the prominent feature in the trade is the sustained strength in sugars which were reported higher in New York. The stock of standard sugars here is very light, and quotations are made on grades not quite up to the standard without ½@ below the actual worth of really standard sugars. Coffees are very quiet, with but little doing outside of a small trade on orders for reassortments, and prices show no important alterations. In drugs and chemicals there was a very quiet feeling with but few changes in quotations. Wool continues active and steady with a large share of the clip already marketed. Other lines of trade were quiet and easy.

The New York *Bulletin* of last week gives the following description of the effect of the heat upon business interests. The description would answer for most of the leading business cities in the country:

The effect of the excessive heat in increasing the bills of mortality is more evident daily by the reports of the press, but its influence is experienced in the various ramifications of business, of which no public note is taken. In the wholesale houses the clerks who are not enjoying their holidays are longing fully and eagerly seeking for the coolest spots. Many of the down-town streets are comparatively deserted and dullness is the prevailing element everywhere.

The produce commission merchants especially, suffer at such a time as this, and so far as butter, cheese, poultry, &c., are concerned, there is no possibility of holding over for higher prices, for the warmth of the atmosphere compels as quick sales as possible. Those therefore are most likely to be advanced at present. The producers, however, being aware of the fact, do not send much stuff to market, and, except in regard to vegetables, of which large quantities are daily thrown away until, for use, the supply is so regulated to the demand that there is little if any variation from the rates which have prevailed for some time past.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city, since our last, are as follows:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	10,408	8,335	18,763
Apples, bbls	212	727	939
Cheese, lbs	773	1,319	2,092
Corn, bush	2,031	3,047	5,078
Wheat, bush	8,040	2,520	10,560
Rye, bush	425	1,034	1,459
Oats, bush	10,638	12,770	23,408
Butter, pkgs	157	193	350
Bacon, pcs	12,994	8,128	21,122
Bacon, lbs	1,156	1,045	2,201
Potatoes, bush	2,598	1,045	3,653
Hay, bales	330	284	614

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The dullness and limited volume of business in the grain trade show no signs of improvement. Receipts have been very light for the past week, although today they were somewhat increased by the arrival of a number of cars of oats. Wheat is dull, with none of the millers buying to any extent, and a general disposition to hold off under the influence of the downward movement in the West, and the nearness of a new crop in winter wheat of superior quality. Prices are weak and almost wholly nominal. We quote No. 1 red winter at $1 25@1 25 per bushel; Indiana red winter; $1 15@1 20 for Ohio and Pennsylvania; lower grades very hard to sell at any price, milling nominally at $1 10. Corn is firm under the light supply, but as holders have to take into consideration the probability of injury by heat, the current prices are readily accepted. We quote shelled at 59@60c for prime yellow Kansas; 58@59c for Ohio and State line do; 58@59c for high mixed; 57@58c for low mixed. Oats is quiet at 35@36c for prime yellow; 34@32c for mixed. Oats are about steady, with the supply somewhat increased to-day by the arrival of a number of cars. Prices were not quotably changed. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 32@33c; white do 35@36c; Western white 34@36c. Barley—We quote nominally at 60@65c above quotations. Rye is quiet but firm at 75@80c per bushel. Selling sales rule 2@3c above quotations.

FLOUR—The market is slightly dull and easy, but there was a moderate jobbing trade on yesterday's quotations. The general feeling is that bread-stuffs are likely to rule lower the as season on account of a large crop of wheat of improved quality. Receipts have been quite light for the past day or two. Rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat family, $7 75 barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $7 25@7 00; in sacks 25c per barrel less. Jobbing rates are those of regular dealers for standard brands of flour are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 25@7 50 per barrel; XX do $6 50@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 00@7 00; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $5 25@6 50; Graham flour $5 50@7 00; cornmeal $2 75 @ bushel; oatmeal $5 75 @ barrel; keys $5 00; rye flour $5 00 @ barrel.

HAY—There has been a rather firmer feeling in hay for the past few days owing to a falling off in the supply. Quotations for loose hay in wagons range from $15 00@17 00 per ton, prime timothy $19 00@20 00 for common. The business in baled is chiefly from store, at a basis of $17 00@18 00 per ton for prime timothy. Quotations for baled hay on track as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy $15 00@16 00 per ton; No. 2 $13 00@14 00; upland prairie $10 00@12 00.

MILL FEED—The market is a shade firmer under an improved inquiry. We quote bran at $12 00@13 00 ₱ ton; seconds and shipstuff, $13 00@15 00; middlings $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—A very considerable increase in the receipts has overstocked the market and depressed prices to an exceedingly low point. Prime stock was offered to-day at $1 50 without buyers, and it seemed almost impossible to make sales at any price. We quote at $1 50@1 75 for choice; $1 00@1 50 for common.

BEANS—Are wholly out of market and prices are entirely nominal at $2 00@2 25 per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—The market was again firm to-day under a scarcity of choice stock such as would meet the demand for local consumption. Values for choice grades are firm, and all receipts of such quality as will meet the requirements of this market sell rapidly at full prices. We hear of some business in fancy creamery stock at outside prices which furnishes no basis for market quotations, but strictly choice solid packed brings values indicated below. Low grades are not so active, by any means, but participate to a slight degree in the improved demand. We quote choice packed in tubs and boxes at 18@20c ₱ lb; prime 14@16c; low grades nominally 10@13c.

CHEESE—Are quiet but steady and the local trade affords no points for extended comment. The demand is not very active but a steady jobbing trade continues to move along at former prices. The Eastern markets are dull and depressed. We quote new full factory at 8@9c for choice; 6@7½c for common to good.

DRIED FRUITS—Are out of season and quotations are nominal, in the absence of sales. We quote common to choice apples at 3@6c; sliced 3@6½c. Peaches halves 12½@13c; peeled 18@18c; evaporated peaches 20@22c. Blackberries 10@12c. Huckleberries 13@15c. Raspberries 30@33c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@9c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The demand continued light, and while receipts were not heavy, the market was quiet and dull at 9c. Sales were made in one lot at 15c, which is about the top of the market, while in one or two instances lower prices were made. We quote strictly fresh at 14½@15c ₱ dozen.

FEATHERS—Are dull with only a small jobbing business at 50@57c ₱ lb for prime.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Prices are easy with an active demand. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, in bushel boxes, $1 50; onions, ₱ bushel crate, $1 25@1 50; cabbages $1 75 @2 00 ₱ barrel; cucumbers $1 50 ₱ bushel; cherries $2 50@3 00 ₱ bushel; raspberries $5 50@4 00 ₱ bushel; blackberries $5 50@4 00 ₱ bushel; $1 50 ₱ bucket; whortleberries $1 50 ₱ bucket; peaches $2 50@3 50 ₱ box.

HONEY—The market is quiet and steady, with domestic ruling at 20@23c ₱ lb; new California 25c ₱ lb.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and easy. We quote live chickens at 55@60c ₱ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—An increase in receipts caused another decline in prices, and new potatoes were quoted to-day at 60@75 below the opening values of the week. Offerings were very large and the demand quite light at quotations, so that stock pressed for sale is not unlikely to cause still lower values. We quote prime at $2 25@2 50 per barrel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18@20c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

The market for the leading staples in the provision trade is steady, and one or two houses report that they have all that they can do to keep with their orders. Taken as a whole, however, the trade is only moderately active, but presents a very good volume for the season. Prices are steady and unchanged except on dried beef which is advanced to 15@15c. Receipts are moderately liberal, but considerably decreased from the preceding week.

BACON—The market is firm. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 9½c ₱ pound; short rib sides 12½c; clear sides 12½c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were firm at 15c ₱ lb for extra sugar cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 14½c. Sugar cured shoulders, canvassed, were firm, being quotable at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar cured, is advanced to 15@15c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD—The market was easy and lower. We quote refined lard in tierces at 9½c ₱ lb; in halfbarrels 12½c ₱ lb; in buckets 13½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb caddies 15c ₱ lb; in 3-lb caddies 15½c ₱ lb; in 2-lb caddies 15c ₱ lb; in 1-lb pails 15c ₱ lb; in 6-lb pails 14½c ₱ lb.

OILS—The market is steady. We quote extra 50c per gallon; No. 1 at 80@85c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 60@65c; miners' oil, white winter, 60c; yellow winter 55c.

MARE FOAK—There was a steady feeling with light business at $21 50@21 75 ₱ bag.

PAINTS—We quote chandlers, city rendered, 7½@8c ₱ lb; country do 7½@8c ₱ lb.

The Chicago *Commercial Review* publishes the following statement showing the difference in pounds of pork and all kinds of winter meats on hand in that city on July 15th last, as compared with the same date last year:

	July 15, 1876.	July 15, 1875.
Pork, lbs	3,917,000	12,831,400
Hams, lbs	3,899,400	6,895,500
Shoulders, lbs	1,424,200	4,332,000
Sides, lbs	7,039,200	6,592,000
Total	22,330,820	30,641,900

Howard's Provision Circular contains the following about summer hog packing: The receipts of hogs during the past week have been moderate, yet the packing demand has not been particularly urgent, though sufficient to sustain previous prices on the whole range. During the early portion of the week prices receded 20@25c, but this reduction was quickly recovered again. Packers have been doing a fair business, as they have quite a large amount of product contracted ahead, and they were disposed to manufacture it. The demand for meats for export has been comparatively light, and spices during the week were rather below the average, owing mainly to the weakness in the Liverpool market. The weather has checked packing operations to some extent, and the current prices for meats compared with the value of hogs has also exerted some influence in the same direction. The quality of the hogs arriving is considered quite good for the season of the year—considerably better than at this time last year. The manufacture is still restricted to cut of meats suitable for the foreign market, though packers have given the production of steel pickled hams and the lighter qualities of pork a little more attention. The packing since the close of the regular winter season aggregates 700,000 hogs, against about 450,000 during the same time last year. The packing at Cedar Rapids is 50,150 hogs, against 36,425 to date last year.

Groceries.

There was a rather quiet but steady market in most of the staple articles of the grocery trade, the principal feature being the activity and strength in sugars. In the early part of the day most of the sales were at our yesterday's prices, but in the afternoon the advance on standard A had advanced to 11¼c in New York and a corresponding movement ensued in the market here. The stock of regular standard sugars in this market is very light, and some houses are jobbing at a point quite up to standard at about ⅛@ below prices. Strictly standard A has not yet reflected, dated to-morrow, at @ 23½, the highest point it reached. From this it fell back to @ 21½, and remained steady at that figure, @ 22¼ being asked for certificates dated to-morrow. Shipment was weaker at @ 23⅝@ @ 46; Union @ 19½@ @ 20; Conduce @ 22½@ @ 23½.

REPTIFER—The market was easy in sympathy with the recent decline in crude but yesterday's quotations were nominally retained on spot lots. The demand is not active as last week but a moderate volume of business still goes on. We quote standard white at 13½@ 13¾c for five hundreds and thousands; barrels, free on board at works; 14@14¼c in car lots; 13¾@13¾c on barges for shipment to Richmond. New York delivery rules at 17@17½c for prompt and the month. Philadelphia is quoted at 16¾@16¾c for spot, more rules at 16¾@16¾c for prompt. Richmond delivery is nominally quoted at 16¼@ 16½c.

OIL BARRELS—The market is strong and active. We quote cold-made at $1 40@1 45 country do at $1 25@1 30.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, July 19, closing 18.—There is a trifle better market, with some increase in the export demand. Sales of 7,000 barrels crude in shipping order at 8½c. Refined is quoted at 13c and 13c in shipping order; refined 17@17½c; cases 20¼@21½c; naptha 20½c for city. At Baltimore refined rules at 16½c; at Philadelphia 15c.

PARAFFINE—Market opened steady and firm; United @ 22½@22 25; Union @ 19@@22 20; Conduce @ 22½; shipment @ 22 40.

TURPENTINE—Market very quiet but firm; Upper road @ 40 bid and @ 42½ asked.

OIL CITY, July 19.—Crude is dull with no disposition to operate; @2 21¾ is bid for United; immediate shipment @2 40.

PETROLEUM—Market quiet and firm at @ 22 3/4@2 40.

TITUSVILLE, July 19.—Market unchanged at @2 40 bid.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Market steady; standard white 10½@11c; crude 8½c in bulk; 13½c in shipping order; cases 20c.

OIL CITY, July 19.—*Derrick* says of yesterday's market: The market opened at @2 22½ for United, there having been sales at that price. Then followed a gradual decline to @2 20¾, which was the lowest point of the day. Later there was a slight improvement, and at the close @2 22½ was bid, but not offered at that strictly fresh; the other lines not quotable. To shipment there is hardly so much doing as for some days past. Quotations remain nominally unchanged. River delivery rules at about @2 42½@2 43¾. In the evening a small amount of business was done, when the feeling was considerably weaker. United was offered at @2 22½ at the close, and @2 21¾ bid, but only a few sales were made. The sales and resales were 37,000 barrels.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, July 19.—Petroleum quiet but steady; crude 9½c; refined 17½c; cases 20@21c; naptha 10½c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Petroleum—Crude in bulk 8¾@8½c; refined 16¾@16½c.

CLEVELAND, July 19.—Petroleum very firm; standard white, 110 degrees test, 14½c; prime white State test, 15½c.

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—Refined petroleum 12¼d; spirits do 8¾d.

LONDON, July 19.—Refined petroleum 13d.

ANTWERP, July 19.—Refined petroleum 25 francs.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Bbls.
Refined shipments A. V. R. R	2,376

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, July 19, 1876.

The Market.

The market this week shows few important changes with regard to prices from those ruling at its close on Saturday last. The run of stock has not been heavy, sheep falling rather below the wants of the trade, and prices are stronger and higher, as the sales given below will fully demonstrate. The hog market is ruling about the same as on Monday and Tuesday. The great bulk of the stock offered has been disposed of either to local dealers or has been shipped through East.

The extremely hot weather which has ruled for some weeks past has had a detrimental effect upon the live stock generally. How long the thermometer will range above the 90's we leave to Old Prob. to settle.

CATTLE.

The cattle market shows no change from the close of last week. The market is somewhat sluggish, and sales rather hard to effect. We quote as follows:

Choice, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$5 12@5 50
Choice, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	4 80@5 12
Good, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs	4 50@4 80
Good, 850 to 900 lbs	3 75@4 50
Fills, stags and cows	2 50@3 50
Veal calves	4 50@6 00

HOGS.

As will be seen by the sales given below the prices are about the same and those ruling yesterday, which are as follows:

Choice Philadelphias	$7 00@7 15
Light Yorkers	6 80@7 00
Heavy Yorkers	6 65@6 75
Common roughs	4 50@5 50

SHEEP.

The advance noted in sheep yesterday is still maintained and more good sheep could have been disposed of had they been in the pens. All the offerings were disposed of at the following figures:

Choice, 95 to 110 lbs	$4 50@4 85
Choice, 85 to 90 lbs	4 25@4 45
Good, 80 to 85 lbs	3 85@4 12
Good, 75 to 80 lbs	3 50@3 75
Common	2 50@3 25
Lambs	4 00@6 00

Sales.

The following sales were made by Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co., Hamilton, Loughry & Co., Briggs, Dock & Drum, S. B. Hedges & Co., Donelly, McNabb & Co. and J. F. Sadler & Co., as carefully copied from their books. A glance over them will give a correct view of the market to-day:

CATTLE.

Wednesday, July 19.—8 calves, 1,080 lbs, $5 00; 17, 1,000 lbs, $4 50; 15, 1,000 lbs, $4 50; 21, 1,000 lbs, 21,920, $4 90; 17, 20,570, $4 62½; 16, 21,110, $4 80; 28, 28,780, $5 10; 16, 22,480, $5 25; 18, 18,470, $4 25; 15, 15,130, $4 10; 17 off; 1,280, $3 50; 1, 1,300, $4 50; 1, 1,200, $5 00; 22 hs mdi, 18,450, $4 60; 20, 15,730, $4 80; 20, 19,590, $5 12½; 20, 19,560, $5 25; 15, 19,133, $4 70; 19, 19,940, $5 05; 41, 39,660, $5 15; 15, 19,133, $4 60; 17, 20,940, $5 10; 20, 21,130, $4 37½; 19, 18,220, $5 15; 18,130, $4 75; 5,330, $4 50; 14, 17,673, $4 75.

HOGS.

Wednesday, July 19.—25 head, 5,540 lbs, $6 70; 2, 560 ₱ 6 00; 9, 1,680, $6 90; 20, 4,720, $6 90; 1, 120, $5 25; London layers do $4 50; Valentine, 80 hs, 16,450 ₱ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ₱ lb. Currants 8@9c. Citron 23c. Prunes 6@9c. Almonds—Languedoc 22c; do shelled 35c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 38c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c, Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 9c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $11 00; Messina, ₱ box, $8 00. Oranges are firmer at $7 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $6 50 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is rather quiet, and prices are easy and slightly nominal. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans per doz, $1 45; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 90; pineapples do, $1 40@1 60; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 2 ₱ cans per doz, $2 15@2 25; tomatoes do, $1 40.

Wool.

The wool trade in this section continues quite active, and notwithstand the disposition of some dealers to curtail transactions, there is fair progress in the unloading of the present clip at current prices. Indeed it is now the case that a very large share of the clip of the present season has passed from the hands of the growers into those of the dealers, whence its transfer to the manufacturers will probably be more gradual. There does not seem to be much disposition as usual on the part of farmers to hold back their wool, some of them no doubt, having received a tolerably severe lesson from their experience last year. On the other hand the buying interest generally is taking hold with confidence, though in some quarters we hear complaints of the narrowness of margins and the slowness of the manufacturers to stock up with the new season. Prices are unchanged, fleeces generally bringing 28@29c, with the privilege generally reserved, and the top price has been realized, of throwing out all greasy and unmerchantable fleeces. Combing wools are not in quite so active demand as last year, but rule about steady at 33@34c. We repeat former quotations of 28@29c ₱ lb for unwashed fine and fine-medium; 33@34c for combing; 32@33c for tub-washed; 39@42c for unmerchantable and 45@50c for extra.

We copy from the Boston *Journal of Commerce* as follows: "The amount of business transacted during this week has been very fair. Ohio wools are being put one side to a large extent for special prices, being offer, and, as some suspects more desirable than new wools. The letter have hardly arrived in sufficient quantities to establish prices as yet. Fine wool purchasers have made their appearance to some extent during the week, but holders are somewhat under those of dealers. We have just come into possession of the new clip of domestic wools at 28@30c and do not feel disposed to sacrifice anything to effect sales. The quotations given below show a considerable reduction to last year. We report sales of Ohio delaine ₱s domestic, 1,750,500 ₱s of California, 142,000 ₱s unlicd—making a total of 1,892,500 ₱s.

The Waynesburg *Republican* says: "Since our last issue the wool market has been very unchanged hands rapidly, and now the present year's clip is pretty well picked up. The price paid generally is thirty cents, the farmers wisely deciding to let it go at these figures. There remains little if any material change in rates at which it sold in years just in the past, but all prices have a down ward tendency, and the bottom will be reached after a while. The present wool crop, if all let go, will distribute among the farmers of Greene county over $400,000—even at the low price—which is a nice little sum of money to put into circulation among us at this very moment, and will relieve many financial embarrassments."

The Washington *Reporter* says the following: "The local wool market is still very active, wi hout any real change in rates, although the prices are strengthening. Coming quite as ready to sell at 30@33c as they were earlier in the season. Large quantities are being secured from first hands and shipped at this place daily. The money received for the wool sold is by far the best effect in other branches of trade and industry."

(By Associated Press.)

BOSTON, July 19.—There was a good demand for wool, but the principal transactions were confined to California. The new clip from the West is coming forward rapidly. We quote extra and double extra Ohio and Pennsylvanias 34@36c; selected X and XX Western mediums 34@36c; delaine 36@37c. Combing 40@43c. Pulled wools move steady at 25@40c for super and extra; good Eastern Maine super 40c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The great peremptory auction sale of flannels and blankets was commenced to-day and was very largely attended by buyers from all parts of the country. Bidding was brisk and every lot offered was sold. The goods were from many leading mills in the country, and consisted of blankets, flannels, cheviots and denims. Some thirteen thousand packages were offered at an aggregate value of fully two millions and a quarter of a million. The bulk of the purchases were made by Western houses. Four months' credits were given. The prices realized were 20 per cent. below regular market and 25 below manufacturers' cost prices. Business generally quiet on account of the auction sale. Medium and dark prints in fair demand. Woolen goods quiet. The following are some of the sales to-day: Eight hundred and seventy-three yards of plain scarlet flannel, 10½c; 628 yards do, 9½c; 729 yards 24-inch, 19½c; 649 yards No. 5 flannel, 18½c; 741 yards ₱ flannel, 20¼c; 635 yards No. 5, ¾ plain scarlet flannel, 20c; 794 yards 7-inch, No. 4, 21½c; 553 yards ¾ No. 1 plain scarlet flannel, 24c; 710½ yards ¾ plain scarlet flannel, 26c; 207 yards 44-inch double scarlet flannel, 31c; 635 yards plain ₱ flannel, 29½c; 704½ yards do, 26c; 794 yards cream flannel, double extra, 29½c. The following named dry goods dealers were among the purchasers: Hughes Brothers, Chicago; Stetaner Bros. & Co., Chicago; Dodd, Brown & Co., St. Louis; Charles Root & Co., Detroit; Richard Shaw & Winslow, Chicago; J. Weel & Bro., St. Louis; S. J. Lesson & Bro., Quincy, Ill.; Stevenson, Perrine, Scull & Co., Chicago; Aurebach, Finch & Schaffer, St. Paul; McAlpin, Pope & Co., Louisville; Greenbaum, Sherwerf & Co., Huntington, In.; Marshall Field, Chicago; J. B. Farwell & Co., Chicago; John Shillito & Co., Cincinnati; Louis Stix & Co., Cincinnati; A. H. Andrews & Co., Cincinnati.

Petroleum.

July 19.—The market was rather quiet, with only slight fluctuations in crude and no quotable alterations in refined. The tendency seems to be rather in the direction of ease, but not sufficiently so to base any predictions upon.

CRUDE—The market opened quiet at @2 21¾ bid and @2 21¾ asked, and soon afterwards strengthened to @2 22¼ bid, with sales certificates, dated to-morrow, at @2 23¾, the highest point it reached. From this it fell back to @2 21¾, and remained steady at that figure, @2 22¼ being asked for certificates dated to-morrow. Shipment was weaker at @2 38¾@ @ 46; Union @2 19½@2 20; Conduce @2 22½@ @ 23½.

REFINED—The market was easy in sympathy with the recent decline in crude but yesterday's quotations were nominally retained on spot lots. The demand is not active as last week but a moderate volume of business still goes on. We quote standard white at 13¾@ 13¾c for five hundreds and thousands; barrels, free on board at works; 14@14¼c in car lots; 13¾@13¾c on barges for shipment to Richmond. New York delivery rules at 17@17½c for prompt and the month. Philadelphia is quoted at 16¾@16¾c for spot, more rules at 16¾@16¾c for prompt. Richmond delivery is nominally quoted at 16¼@ 16½c.

OIL BARRELS—The market is strong and active. We quote cold-made at $1 40@1 45 country do at $1 25@1 30.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, July 19, closing 18.—There is a trifle better market, with some increase in the export demand. Sales of 7,000 barrels crude in shipping order at 8½c. Refined is quoted at 13c and 13c in shipping order; refined 17@17½c; cases 20¼@21½c; naptha 20½c for city. At Baltimore refined rules at 16½c; at Philadelphia 15c.

PARAFFINE—Market opened steady and firm; United @ 22½@22 25; Union @ 19@@22 20; Conduce @ 22½; shipment @ 22 40.

TURPENTINE—Market very quiet but firm; Upper road @ 40 bid and @ 42½ asked.

OIL CITY, July 19.—Crude is dull with no disposition to operate; @2 21¾ is bid for United; immediate shipment @2 40.

PETROLEUM—Market quiet and firm at @ 22 3/4@2 40.

TITUSVILLE, July 19.—Market unchanged at @2 40 bid.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Market steady; standard white 10½@11c; crude 8½c in bulk; 13½c in shipping order; cases 20c.

OIL CITY, July 19.—*Derrick* says of yesterday's market: The market opened at @2 22½ for United, there having been sales at that price. Then followed a gradual decline to @2 20¾, which was the l

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 26, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 19, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum.	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29 927	75	96	W.	Calm.	Foggy.
2 P. M.	29 893	96	47	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29 912	84	71	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barometer...29.944 Highest thermom 97
Mean thermom... 84.7 Lowest thermom 74

Exceptions to Assignees' Accounts.

In the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, yesterday, J. C. Thompson & Co., and a number of other persons interested, filed exceptions to the account of Messrs. Arthur Hobson and R. B. Francis, assignees of Z. Gillespie. The exceptants allege that the account is not specific enough in its details, and assign other reasons why it should not be confirmed.

A Swindler Arrested.

A young man giving the name of George Lewis was arrested yesterday for operating among "greenies." He was engaged in selling a draw at cards for two dollars, each card representing some valuable article that would be shipped from New York at once. A man named Joseph Mackley who had been swindled out of two dollars, pointed out Lewis on the street and he was placed in the lock-up to await the action of the Mayor this morning.

Forcing a Divorce.

A few days ago Christian Belistein made an information against Gotfred Gebhart before Alderman Smith, of Allegheny, charging him with fornication and bastardy. It seems that Belistein's wife had deserted him a considerable time ago, and took up with Gebhart, with whom she has since been living. The suit was brought for the purpose of compelling the woman to apply for a divorce, and this end having been accomplished by the filing of a petition in Court, the charge has been withdrawn.

The Food We Eat.

During a discussion at the meeting of the Executive Committee, of the Humane Society, yesterday, Zadok Street, Superintendent, made the assertion that in the time there were received 5,000 cattle on the way East, that for two days had not had food and water. But the other day seventeen head were found dead in a train on arrival at the East Liberty stockyards, while many more were unable to get upon their feet. These are sold to our citizens here. Should not our people give more substantial aid the the society in its efforts to correct this great and dangerous abuse?

Pittsburgh Fire Department.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, who accompanied the Pennsylvania Railroad Excursion, thus refers to the Fire Department in this city: "After dinner on Tuesday evening, at Pittsburgh, carriages were taken by the party and a drive followed to the Seventh avenue fire engine house, where, at the tap of the gong, the horses flew into their respective positions, and in thirteen seconds the apparatus was ready to leave the building. The exhibition of promptness and skill on the part of the men and horses was vigorously applauded by all who had come to inspect the Fire Department."

United States Court at Erie.

This court opened on Monday evening, and adjourned until Tuesday morning, when Judge McCandless directed the clerk to read the commission of the President, creating Henry H. McCormick, Esq., District Attorney for the Western District, which was done, whereupon Mr. McCormick entered upon the duties of his office. He was subsequently introduced to members of the bar and other citizens, and made a very favorable impression. Judge McCandless swore the grand jury and adjourned the court, finding its business in case until the arrival of Judge Ketcham, who is expected to-day or to-morrow.

Judge McKennan, of the Circuit Court, is occupying the court room in the meantime. The case of Wm. Smith vs. Marshall & Co., of this city, was to have been taken up yesterday.

Opening of the Norwood Springs Hotel.

The elegant new hotel, at Bridgeville, recently completed by Mr. Joseph Wright, was formally opened on Tuesday evening by a grand entertainment. The guests numbered about two hundred in all, and included a fair proportion of ladies. All the principal stations between this city and Washington, Pa., were represented. Excellent music was furnished by Toerge's Band, and, notwithstanding the heat, the young folks kept up the dance until after midnight. A supper, well gotten up and admirably served, was the most enjoyable feature of the evening. The opening was a grand success, and Mr. Wright was complimented on all hands for the good taste he had displayed in arranging and fitting up his rooms. The large apartments, the airy halls and the spacious piazzas, were regarded as exceedingly well adapted for summer enjoyment. The guests from a distance were conveyed home on special trains—one leaving for this city and the other for Washington, at 1:20 A. M. Many of the citizens of Bridgeville were present, and all expressed themselves as highly delighted with the entertainment.

Mrs. Beatty's Funeral.

The remains of Mrs. Hettie E. Beatty; wife of the venerable Dr. Beatty, of Steubenville, were interred on Tuesday, from the Second Presbyterian Church. A number of friends of the family, from this city were present, and the church was filled to overflowing. The *Herald* says:

After singing by the choir of the church, Rev. Worden lead in prayer, followed by the singing of the favorite hymn of the deceased, the 23d.

The 90th Psalm was then read by Rev. Milligan, her pastor, followed by remarks at some length, very appropriate to the occasion and the excellent life of Mrs. Beatty.

Mr. Worden then addressed the meeting briefly as to the character of the deceased and the lessons to be drawn from her usefulness, after which Rev. Dr. Grimes led in prayer.

The 736th hymn was sung, and after benediction an opportunity was afforded to take a last look at the face of this remarkable and highly esteemed woman—who has been called home by Him to whose service she had devoted an industrious life.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. John A. Kithcart, J. G. Davidson, Wm. L. Sharp and John Danner.

Paving Around the Market House.

Workmen commenced yesterday to remove the cobble stones on three sides of the Diamond market house, west of Market street, preparatory to repaving with blocks of stone. The entire work is being done at the expense of the city, as the corporation owns all the property, up to the line of the houses facing the market house. The blocks, a number of which are already on the ground, are from a quarry in Somerset county, and are shipped hither by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The blocks are two and a half and three inches thick, six to seven inches deep, and of irregular lengths, so as to readily "break the seams." The most of them were from eight to twelve inches in length. This will be the first stone block pavement put down in Pittsburgh, and will mark a new era in the repaving of streets. The stone is called "Somerset granite," and seems quite hard and gritty. The blocks will be put together the same as the wooden blocks, the interstices being filled with sand and fine gravel. The gutters will be constructed of flat stones, about a foot wide, a foot or more in depth, and of various lengths. These will be laid close against the curb, six inches below the level of the sidewalk, and even with the surface of the blocks. The gutter stone is from a quarry on the Monongahela river, a short distance above the mouth of the Youghiogheny, and is brought to the city by water. It is not so hard as the Somerset stone, but resists the action of frost, and is well adapted to the purpose. The repaving of the cartway around the market house has become a necessity, from the fact that the cobble stone is so badly out of repair, and so full of depressions that it will not pay to renew it. A smoother and more substantial surface—which can be reented for stall purposes during market hours—is also desirable. The Market street front will remain as at present until the street is paved throughout.

OUR LETTER CARRIERS.

The Order for Cutting Down Salaries.

The postmasters of Pittsburgh and Allegheny yesterday received copies of the order from Postmaster General Tyner, reducing the pay of letter carriers. The order is as follows:

First—That the pay of carriers at offices of the first class, who are now receiving $700, $800 and $900 a year be reduced at the rate of $25 a year each; that the pay of carriers at offices of the second class, who are now receiving $600, $700 and $800 a year be reduced at the rate of $25 a year each.

Second—That carriers be hereafter appointed at offices of the first class at not to exceed $675 each, and at offices of the second class not to exceed $575 each.

Third—That the pay of carriers be increased $100 a year; as heretofore, on the recommendation of the postmaster certifying to their faithfulness and efficiency during the preceding year.

In the Pittsburgh Postoffice there are 54 carriers employed, 9 of whom receive $900 a year, 3 $800, and 22 $700. In the Allegheny office there are 11 carriers at $800 a year. Some of these suffered a reduction of $200 less than a month ago, and as all but one are married men, the cutting operation is severely felt. The reduction goes into effect on and after July 25th.

THE EBERHARDT WILL CASE.

Reasons Filed Against Granting Letters to the Claimant in Germany.

As has been stated the counsel for the wife and heirs of the late Conrad Eberhart, declined to offer any testimony before the Register, tending to show that there was no marriage in Germany between the deceased and Eva Rosina Yetter, who now claims to have been the legal wife of said decedent, and applies for letters of administration. The counsel, however, filed the following paper:

In the matter of the application of Eva Rosina Eberhardt for letters of administration *cum testamento annexo* upon the estate of Conrad Eberhardt, deceased.

To Jos. H. Gray, Register of Wills in and for the County of Allegheny and the State of Pennsylvania:

We, the attorneys representing Salome Eberhardt, the widow, and Mrs. Salome Obee, Mrs. Louisa Wattach and William Eberhardt, children of said Conrad Eberhardt, and Salome Eberhardt, for them, object to granting said letters for the following reasons:

First—By agreement between Salome Eberhardt and the children of Conrad Eberhardt, his estate has been settled in such a manner that letters of administration are not necessary, creditors having all been paid, unless there be clear proof upon the part of said applicant, that she and not the said Salome, was the lawful wife of Conrad Eberhardt, and that she still sustains such relations toward his estate, as under the laws of Pennsylvania gives her right or interest in his estate.

Second—We deny that the said Eva Rosina Eberhardt has produced before you such proof as the laws of Pennsylvania require to establish her marriage with the said Conrad Eberhardt. We deny that she was his lawful wife, and until this fact is clearly established by trial before a jury, we claim that it would be unjust to disturb the settlement already made, and incur costs, simply upon the allegation of a woman who may in the end prove to be not interested in this estate.

Third—Enough has already been developed before you to show that if there had ever been a lawful marriage between the said Eva Rosina and Conrad Eberhardt, a question of fact is raised as to the nature of their separation, or her adulterous intercourse since that, and of the birth of illegitimate children, which are all facts affecting her right to be heard and determined by the verdict of a jury.

Fourth—That the said Eva Rosina is now and has been ever since her alleged marriage, an alien resident in a foreign country. She is not now and never has been subject to the jurisdiction of the United States or of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and if she has any rights here to be heard, and should be passed upon by a legal tribunal whose decisions are subject to review by the Supreme Court.

For the foregoing reasons, under the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, we claim it as our right to have the case returned, and request you to send it to the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, taking such steps as to notice to all concerned, as well as to the Judge thereof, as requisite under the law relative to the Register's and to the transfer of the duties and powers of that court to the Orphans' Court under the new Constitution of Pennsylvania, so that we there may be enabled to apply for such action as will give us the right of trial before a jury, which we claim.

This paper was discussed by both sides, the counsel for the foreign applicant claiming, among other things, that the third reason was not supported by the testimony. The Register reserved his decision.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Making Arrangements for Visiting the Centennial.

The Allegheny "soldier boys" are making arrangements for the Centennial encampment, and will leave here on Wednesday, August 2d.

The infantry, artillery and cavalry will all have separate camping grounds. General Pearson has been given the first choice of grounds, and although he has not yet made a definite selection, he thinks that he will choose the ground immediately about the Belmont cottage, and within a stone's throw of the Exposition buildings for the encampment of the infantry of the Sixth division. The General asserts his belief that there will be fifteen hundred men go into camp from his division. Besides the infantry, Hutchinson's and Knap's batteries will go.

Adjutant General Latta has forwarded a circular to General Pearson, advising him as follows:

I. The matter of subsistence, its means of attainment and place of cooking is left entirely in the hands of division commanders, who may turn it over into the hands of subordinates if they see fit.

II. Commanders may provide for cooking on the camp ground or in restaurants in the neighborhood, as may suit their convenience.

III. There is no objection to cooking being done in the camps.

IV. The warrants for the payment of the annual allowance to the troops for the year 1876 will be drawn within a week.

Captain Brock, of Smithfield's battery, returned yesterday from Philadelphia, where he has been engaged for several days arranging for the encampment of his battery. Captain Brock has selected a camp ground on George Hill, just at the rear of the Exposition buildings, and about a quarter of a mile from the observatory. Captain Brock is confident that his company will also the Griffin battery of Phoenixville, Pa.

Captain Breck has issued a challenge to the Keystone Battery, of Philadelphia, for a contest at either target practice or drill, or both, to come off at the seashore during he encampment at Philadelphia. The Captain of the Keystone intimated that he would accept the challenge for target practice, and if the contest takes place it will be either at Cape May or Atlantic City.

General Pearson yesterday received the warrants for the pay of the Sixth division. They are the first warrants issued for this year, and the troops will be paid off at once. The pay of the Sixth division, including rents for armories, etc., amounts to about fifteen thousand dollars.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

Report of the Superintendent for the Past Week.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Humane Society was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Colton in the chair.

Mr. Street reported the following work for the past week.

The agent, Mr. Dean, visited Sharpsburg and induced better care of horses used there in heavy hauling.

A man in Lawrenceville was prosecuted for working a lame horse which also had a sore shoulder.

A young man was fined ten dollars by Alderman McKenna for cutting a horse maliciously, with a knife.

J. Campbell for cruelty to an old horse at the market was fined ten dollars by the same alderman.

Mr. G. Mathews visited the office and admitted some complaints of abuse of his horse were well founded. He promised better treatment in future and prosecution was not pushed.

A horse unfit for work owned by J. Scott was sent to the fallmaster.

George Goodenough, of Lawrenceville, visited the office reporting that he had two of three horses unfit for work and he could not feed them. They were sent to the fallmaster.

Many stables in the city are found unfit for use, some of them being filthy and without pure air.

Various complaints made at the office were attended to.

The report was approved and after some interchange of opinion as to a school exhibition proposed for the benefit of the society the meeting adjourned.

SINGULAR DEATH.

A Tipstave of Court No. 2 Expires in His Bed.

News was received in Allegheny Tuesday evening of the sudden death at New Castle of Mr. Morrison A. Knox, a tipstave in Common Pleas Court No. 2. Court having adjourned, Mr. Knox and his wife several days ago went to visit friends in New Castle, their former home. Night before last he retired as well as usual. In the morning when his wife awoke she found him dead. No particulars as to the medical examination or inquest are stated, but it is surmised that he died from the effects of excessive heat. He was well known to all who have had occasion to be in the above court. He was a tall, able-bodied man, always apparently in good health, and was one of the most faithful and obliging of court officials. He was fifty-three years old and resided at 55 Gallagher street, Allegheny.

Wills Filed.

The will of Henry Goff, dated Pittsburgh, April 24, 1876, was filed in the Register's office yesterday. No executor is named. The will of Charles L. Armstrong, of Allegheny City, was also filed. It is dated April 9, 1875, and names the wife of decedent, Helen M. Armstrong, executrix, and Hon. Daniel Agnew, executor.

Little Boy Killed.

A sad accident occurred on Butler and Thirty-ninth street yesterday afternoon, resulting in the death of a little son of Mr. Joseph Transer, aged about ten years. The little fellow was "hanging on" the side of a barrel wagon, and when ordered off by the driver he fell under a wheel and was run over. He died soon after the occurrence.

Life Insurance.

Before insuring your life, examine the merits of the Convertible Life Policy of the United States Life Insurance Company of New York, which presents features suited to all ages and conditions. Full particulars given by J. Palmer O'Neil, Manager, 66 Fifth avenue. TUTH

A MATCH game of base ball will be played this afternoon between the Hartfords and the Alleghenys, on the grounds of the latter.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

SEVERAL Hayes and Wheeler glee clubs are about being formed.

THE public school houses are being put in repair, cleaned up and supplied with fuel for winter.

THE Pittsburgh Gas Company's new works will be completed and ready for operations in the fall.

A HORSE fell into the river yesterday near the foot of Smithfield street, but was rescued after much trouble.

THE headquarters of the Republican State Committee have been established at 1303 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

IF the Commercial Department of the High School can be made a separate school, cannot the Normal Department as well?

PENNOCK HART was thrown from a buggy, on Tuesday evening, on Penn avenue, East Liberty, but escaped with a few scratches.

IT is thought that Mr. Edward Bostwick, oldest brother of Chauncey Bostwick, Esq., who was sunstruck about a week since, will not recover.

THE Republicans, of the Eleventh ward, will meet at the school house on Saturday evening next for the purpose of organizing for the campaign.

IN the sun, on the wharf, yesterday, at two P. M., the thermometer stood 104 degrees. In the shade, the average cool places, it was 94 degrees.

COMPANY E, Fourteenth Regiment, has elected Cro-by Gray, Health Officer, Captain, vice Captain Hechert, resigned, he having removed to Virginia.

LOUIS DEUTSCHE, while bathing in the Allegheny on Tuesday evening, had five dollars taken from the pocket of his pants, which were left upon the shore.

DR. J. S. VAN VOORHIS and lady, Mrs. L. C. Cunningham and daughter, of Bellevernon, and Isaac S. Van Voorhis, Esq., of this city, are among the guests at Berkeley.

J. WORKMAN CRAFT, the eccentric character, was found in a starving condition in a little room on Seventh street, yesterday. He was taken charge of by the proper authorities.

JOHN SCHULTZ, JR., charged with forgery before Alderman Burks, was released on bail yesterday, Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., becoming his security in bonds amounting to $1,000.

MRS. BRIDGET MALOY, who was knocked down and run over by a wagon on Smithfield street on Tuesday, is recovering. She resides at the Point, and left home to get some washing.

THE Birmingham, Ormsby and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Companies have made the fare five cents, and why not the Oakland, Penn and the Allegheny and Manchester lines?

THE Street Commissioners are at work making repairs and cleaning up. There is much that can be done. In this line these officers can do much to improve the sanitary condition of the city.

BARBARA DUFFNER yesterday entered suit for damages in the Court of Common Pleas, against Henry Weigand. The damages resulted from an assault and battery committed upon the complainant.

THE survivors of the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers will hold their annual union at Waynesburg on October 4. Company F, of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry will meet at the same place August 16.

THE Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court, asking that Robert M. Elliott, of Elizabeth borough, Allegheny county.

THE committee representing the interests in the improvement of the Youghiogheny have been unavoidably detained, but will leave for Washington to-day. The committee is composed of Messrs. J. K. Moorhead, N. J. Bigley, J. F. Dravo and S. S. Brown.

BILLY SCHARF, together with a number of the members of the Mercer Legal Club, left on Tuesday for the headwaters of the Allegheny, to be absent about six weeks on a fishing and general pleasure tour. Billy took his rifle shell along, and during his absence proposes to practice daily.

THE Mission Sunday School, started in the First ward, Allegheny, over a year ago, by Mr. A. W. Bell, and others, has already been noticed in our columns. Its success has been marked and gratifying, and the new building, erected at a cost of about $7,000, will be formerly opened next Sabbath, discontinuing the Lodge.

DUNCAN & SONS, Atterbury & Bro., John Adams & Co., and other South Side flint glass works are undergoing extensive repairs and alterations preparatory to starting up again after the warm weather. The furnaces, melting pots, patent "glory holes" for "warming in" purposes and improvements are being made.

THE inmates in the house of Libbie Decker, on Liberty street, opposite the Union Depot, were arrested yesterday, on information of an Italian named John Petro, who said he had been robbed in the house. Libbie Decker, Carrie Groves, Sarah Davis and Mary Mania were arrested, and held for trial.

REV. J. R. MAY has accepted a call to the pastorate over the United Presbyterian Church in Paris, Washington county. In the ordination and installation, Rev. Wm. A. Hunter has been appointed to preach the sermon, Rev. Joel Swall to address the pastor, Rev. J. L. Purdy his alternate, and Rev. A. H. Orr to address the people.

TUESDAY night an unsuccessful effort was made to rob the dry goods store of J. J. Kobb & Son, No. 543 Fifth avenue. The thief succeeded in forcing open the rear door with the aid of a "jimmy," but was frightened away before obtaining any money. He was observed by officers on duty at the time the thief was operating Mrs. K.'s, was sitting at the front door conversing with a neighbor.

THOMAS PATTERSON has been held for a hearing by Alderman McKelvey, of Allegheny, to answer a charge of misdemeanor under the Boarding House act. He is accused of procuring about $100 worth of lodging and provender from Mrs. Mechan, of Sandusky street, and removing his baggage without settling. The punishment under the new law is imprisonment for six months.

ON Tuesday evening Mr. Fidelle Weiss, of Frankstown, while walking on the Connellsville track was struck by the express train east, and terribly mangled. The express train was stopped and Mr. Weiss conveyed to his home near by. It was found that his shoulder bone had been fractured. He was able to walk to his home after he reached home, and his injuries are not dangerous.

DR. SNIVELY reports the city generally in a very filthy condition and says the sanitary force is inadequate to attend to all complaints as soon as they are reported to the laws. It is suggested that the police be instructed to report nuisances found on their beats and aid in having people clean up wherever necessary. We hope no one but Mayor McCarthy would vacate the proper orders in the matter if requested by the Board of Health.

AN Oakland street car, when descending Fourth avenue yesterday, came in collision with a heavy wagon drawn by four horses. The officer on duty at the corner signaled the driver of the wagon to check his team, but the man had allowed the lines to drop out of his hands, and before he could regain them the collision had taken place. The driver was arrested and taken before Mayor M'Carthy, but he was released upon promising to be more careful in the future. The car was but little damaged.

With reference to the proposed division of the High School, a correspondent of the *Chronicle* says: Now, the wisdom of this proceeding is doubtful—also the legality of it. The Legislature was quite liberal in its sum to put the Miller street building in a condition to accommodate the Commercial Department, and then we have a separate and almost independent branch of the High School with principal teacher and assistants over whom the Principal of the High School has a mere nominal supervision.

MR. J. H. WALTER, contractor for the Hiland reservoirs has been pushing work vigorously. His contract will be entirely finished by next week, when it will be turned over to the city for inspection and acceptance. The repairs which were ordered to be made to the eastern compartment have been completed, and the reservoir is now being swept and cleaned out. The Water Committee will visit the reservoirs next week with City Engineer Dempster, who has had supervision of the work since the office of Civil Engineer was abolished.

"CITIZEN," writing to the *Chronicle* says: Another thing that should be taken into consideration by the Central Board of Education is, that the Commercial Department is a popular and useful branch of the school, not only by reason of the able gentlemen who conduct it, but because it is a part of the High School, and much of its popularity is due to its being in the building and a part thereof. Remove it, if not in name at least, apparently from the High School, and the chances are it will lose much of its success and prestige, and work thereby its permanent injury.

Second Club in the League.

Hartfords vs. Allegheny, at Union Park, at 4 P. M. to-day. Admission, 50 cts.

City Taxation.

For fifteen cents the pamphlet now for sale at the bookstores will inform you what the Supreme Court and other authorities say on this subject.

Removal of J. R. Reed & Co.

Messrs. J. R. Reed & Co., Jewelers, have removed from No. 68 Fifth avenue, to the store formerly occupied by John Stevenson, No. 93 Market street.

Second Club in the League.

Hartfords vs. Allegheny, at Union Park, at 4 P. M. to-day. Admission, 50 cts.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the Anchor line steamer Anchoria, at New York; Cunard line steamer Algeria, at New York; French line steamer France, at New York; Hamburg line steamer Geiler, at New York; Anchor line steamer Victoria, at Moville; Bremen line steamer Rhein, at Southampton.

Fine Custom Work.

Mr. B. Tiegel, No. 53 Smithfield street, is prepared to make to order any article in the line of fashionable garments for gentlemen's wear at the lowest prices of the season, and guarantees the best satisfaction in every particular. Gentlemen can find a full line of the most fashionable fabrics to select from at this establishment.

Second Club in the League.

Hartfords vs. Allegheny, at Union Park, at 4 P. M. to-day. Admission, 50 cts

Modern Women.

It is a sad commentary upon our boasted civilization that the women of our time are degenerated in health and physique until they are literally a race of invalids—pale, nervous, feeble and back-achy, with only here and there a few noble exceptions in the persons of the robust, buxom ladies characteristic of the sex in days gone by. By a very large experience, covering a period of years, and embracing the treatment of many thousands of cases of those ailments peculiar to women, Dr. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, New York, has perfected by the combination of certain vegetable extracts, a natural specific, which he does not extol as a cure-all, but one which admirably fulfils a singleness of purpose, being a most positive and reliable remedy for those weaknesses and complaints that affect the women of the present day. This natural specific compound is called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The following are among those diseases in which this wonderful medicine has worked cures as if by magic and with a certainty never before attained by any medicines: Weak back, nervous and general debility, falling and other displacements of internal organs, resulting from debility and lack of strength in natural supports, internal fever, congestion, inflammation and ulceration and very many other chronic diseases incident to women, not properly enumerated, but which, as well as in the cases that have been enumerated, the Favorite Prescription effects cures—the marvel of the world. It will not do harm in any state or condition of the system, and by adopting its use the invalid lady may avoid that severest of ordeals—the consulting of a family physician. Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally. TTHS&S

Go to the New Atlas Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., and avoid the heat and worry, by living in sight of all the Centennial buildings, and close communication with the city, by street cars from its doors.

To the Public.

To meet a pressing and but resonable demand for lower hotel rates the Columbia House will reduce her prices to $3 50 per day, or $21 00 per week, from this date, while the house has been newly furnished and repaired, and will be kept up to its well-known standard as a first-class Hotel, not second in any appointment to any at Cape May. GEORGE J. BOLTON,
Proprietor.

CAPE MAY, July 10, 1876.

Second Club in the League.

Hartfords vs. Allegheny, at Union Park, at 4 P. M. to-day. Admission, 50 cts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Iron City Gun Works.

Rifles, shot guns, pistols and ammunition for sale. Rifles, fishing tackle, base ball goods, tackle, sporting apparatus, etc.; a full assortment at lowest prices at H. H. Schutte's Iron City Gun Works, No. 320 Liberty street. Send for price list TTHS

Messrs. Neimann & Ahlers

continue to offer great bargains at their merchant tailoring establishment, No. 10 Smithfield street. Gentlemen will find a large assortment of cloths, cassimers, vestings, &c., feeling confident that they will be able to please in three very essential points, namely, quality of goods, style in workmanship, and low prices.

Don't Forget,

when you are in search of light weight fabrics for summer wear, that Mr. D. Hoobler, the celebrated merchant tailor at No. 87 Smithfield street, has a full line of the most fashionable patterns in stock, and will make your garments to order in the most approved style, and at a very moderate cost.

Centennial Visitors

desiring first-class accommodations at moderate rates should stop at the Bingham House, corner Eleventh and Market streets, Philadelphia. Terms, $3 00 per day. One square longer, $3 per day. Curtis Davis, proprietor.

POLITICAL.

State.

A Hayes and Wheeler club was organized at Cherry Tree, Indiana county, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., with one hundred and forty-three members.

General.

When Greeley ran for President,
About four years ago,
He carried round wherever he went,
Attached to his habiliment,
A sight for laughter's flow;
For, from his coat tail hanging down,
Was a tag by the name of B. Gratz Brown.

Now Tilden makes the office race
While Democrats award,
To Bourbony, who winks apace,
"The purse," he says, with radiant face,
"Is mightier than the sword."
And dangling from the coat-tail—whew!
A tag named Hendricks swings in view.
—*Inter-Ocean.*

The negroes at Hamburg, S. C., are now very quiet—especially the dead ones.

The Prohibitionists of Illinois have nominated a full ticket for State officers. The Prohibitionists in politics are about as useful as the squeak of a boot.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* thinks it is humiliating to contemplate the possibility that the Republican candidates may possibly carry Virginia, as Grant did.

Zebulon Vance is going about the Old North State proclaiming from the stump: "I am the candidate of the white people of North Carolina for the position of Governor."

Governor Hayes and wife, when they were in Washington during his term of service as Congressman, never went into "society," as it is known to the Babcocks and Shepherds.

A telegram says that several of the guns of Hamburg (S. C.) militia are now held by parties in Augusta, Ga. Perhaps Governor Chamberlain will make requisitions for the thieves.

The *Daily Globe*, a Democratic paper of Lincoln, Nebraska, hoists the name of Hayes for President, announcing this as "the only course left since the fatal action of the Cincinnati Convention."

The description an old Virginia darkey gave of his coon trap is applicable to the finance plank of the Democratic platform: "Its got a spring at boff ends, and can kotch de coon a-gwine or a comin."

The St. Louis delegation to the State Convention bears no evidence of the recognition of the German element in the Democratic party. It reads like the passenger list of a ship just arrived from Dublin.—*St. Louis Globe.*

Ex Governor Gaston is said to have consented to a renomination by the Democrats of Massachusetts, and it is thought the convention will name him. Governor Rice will undoubtedly be renominated by the Republicans, and elected.

When before in the history of this country has a candidate for President appeared in the daily court records, during the campaign, as defendant to a suit against him for swindling and robbery? Yet Mr. Samuel J. Tilden is in that condition.

"It will enable us to demonstrate by indisputable facts that the Government, for the chief office in which he [Tilden] has been nominated, would not now exist if his example during the rebellion had been followed by his countrymen."—*Governor Dix.*

Mr. Jewell is said to have refused peremptorily to accept a nomination for Governor of Connecticut. The report of his refusal originates in Democratic quarters, however, and is heralded with a zest which shows that a very strong wish is father to the thought. If he declines long enough, Mr. Jewell may be induced to stand.

Wisconsin's late "reform" Governor, Taylor, has been declared by the Investigating Committee guilty of pocketing $900 of the State's money, and of other eccentricities, including the payment of his travelling expenses from the State out of the contingent fund, "which was improper, being forbidden by the Constitution and the laws."

The Dubuque *Times* says the Liberal Republicans have co-operated with the Democratic party long enough to learn that it has ceased to be liberal or progressive in its composition; nothing but the most intolerant and bigoted Bourbonism animates it. The lines are closing up, and now the grand united anti-Bourbon columns will move forward to a splendid November victory.

Lord Bacon is supposed to have had Sam Tilden in mind when he wrote: "We take cunning for a sinister or crooked wisdom, and certainly there is a great difference between a cunning man and a wise man, not only in point of honesty, but in point of ability. There are those who can pack the cards, and cannot play well; so there are some that are good in canvasses and factions, who are otherwise weak men."

The Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Commercial* says: "Colonel Samuel G. Reid has hoisted the banner of Hayes and Wheeler in the Montgomery (Ala.) *Bulletin*. Colonel Reid was for some time previous to the war, during, and after it up to 1868, the leading Democratic editor of that State. He is a man of truth, honor and courage. We are glad to note his accession to the supporters of the national Republican ticket."

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THE HAMBURG RIOTS.

The Butchery of Six Negroes—A Strong Letter from Governor Chamberlain—The Causes of These Continual Risings.

A letter from Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, to Senator Robertson, of that State, at Washington, details the story of the late riot at Hamburg, South Carolina. The riot was caused by the whites, and was attended with the atrocity of six unarmed negroes being shot in cold blood. Governor Chamberlain says that the punishment of the offenders is demanded by the honor of the State. These riots, which take place from time to time in the South, are ascribed in a letter, printed below, to a constant dread of a negro rising in the South, the existence of an uncontrolled lawless class there, and the feeling that a colored man is not as good as a white man.

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN'S LETTER.

"STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, COLUMBIA,
July 13, 1876.

"*The Hon. T. J. Robertson, United States Senator, Washington, D. C.:*

"DEAR SIR—Your request for a statement from me of the recent bloody affair at Hamburg, in this State, was duly received. I have waited before replying until official reports and statements should be received. These are now before me in the official reports of the Attorney General and the Adjutant and Inspector Generals, the testimony taken at the Coroner's inquest and the written statements of several other persons who were present and witnessed whole or parts of the affair. I will present to you as briefly as possible the leading facts as they appear from the evidences to which I have referred.

"On the 4th of July instant a company of the State militia (colored) were marching along one of the streets of Hamburg. The street was over one hundred feet wide, and the company was marching in columns of fours. While so marching it was met by two young white men in a buggy, who insisted in keeping their course in the street without regard to the movements of the militia, and drove against the head of the column, which thereupon halted. Some delaying took place, which resulted in the company yielding, opening their ranks and allowing the young men to proceed on their course. On the following day the young men referred to took out warrants of arrest against some of the officers of the militia company, who were brought before a trial justice for trial. The trial was afterward adjourned till 4 P. M. on Saturday, the 8th instant. Before that hour arrived on Saturday many white citizens from the county and the Augusta men began to gather in the town, armed with guns and pistols. The militia company, in the mean while, had assembled at the armory in the village, and at the hour set for trial the defendants did not appear. At this point it has been stated in dispatches and newspapers that the militia officers, having defied the authority of the trial justice, the citizens were called on to assist the trial justice by acting as his posse. Nothing of the kind, in fact, occurred. The militia failed to appear because of fear of injury at the hands of the armed white men, and the trial justice, after formally calling them, took no further steps to cause their presence in his court, on account of the excitement and the evidences of an impending conflict.

"While affairs were in this condition, here being, according to all accounts, from 200 to 300 armed white men from the surrounding country in the town, a demand was made by the whites for the surrender to them of the arms of the militia. An hour or two passed in negotiations concerning this demand, the whites informing the militia company that if the arms were not given up in a short time (most of the witnesses say in a half hour) the whites would open fire on the militia. The militia refused to deliver up their arms, saying that the demand was wholly unwarranted and illegal, and that they had reason to fear for their lives if they gave up their arms. A brisk fire was then opened by whites upon the building in which the militia were assembled, and soon after one of the attacking party was killed by a shot from the militia in the building. A piece of artillery was thereupon brought across the bridge from Augusta, loaded with canister, and fired several times at the building. This had the effect to cause the militia to endeavor to make their escape from the rear of the building. The town marshal of Hamburg—a colored man—who was leaving the building, was instantly shot by the attacking party. While thus endeavoring to escape from the building, twenty or twenty-five of the militia were captured by the attacking party and kept under guard for several hours. Finally, about two o'clock on the morning of the 9th of July—Sunday—after consultation among themselves, and with complete apparent deliberation, five of the captured militiamen were marched out, one by one, and shot to death in the presence of a large force of their captors. The rest of the captured party were either turned loose or broke loose and ran. They were fired upon as they ran, three of them severely wounded—one of them probably mortally.

"Attorney General Stone thus succinctly reports this part of the affair: 'Six men took A. T. Attaway out to the river bank and his mother begged for his life, but in vain. He was told to turn around, and was shot to death by the crowd. David Phillips was next taken out and similarly killed. Pompey Curry was next called out. He recognized among the bystanders Henry Getzen and Dr. Butler Talbert and called on them to keep the other men from killing him. He ran, and was shot as he ran, one bullet striking him in the leg below the knee. Allen Attaway, Hal Mynlart, Moses Parks and Hampton Stevens were killed. Stevens did not belong to the company.'

"The Attorney General, who has personally visited Hamburg, thus concludes his official report to me: 'Making due allowance for errors in minor details, the facts show that the deliberate plan was to not give up their arms was made by persons without lawful authority to enforce such demand, or to receive the arms had they been surrendered; that the attack on the militia to compel a compliance with this demand was without justification or excuse; and that after there had been some twenty or more of the prisoners captured and completely in the power of their captors, and without means of making further resistance, five of them were deliberately murdered and three more severely wounded.' Such was the affair at Hamburg. If you can find words to characterize its atrocity and barbarism, the triviality of the causes, and the murderous and inhuman spirit which marked it in all its stages, your power of language exceeds mine. It presents a darker picture of human cruelty than the slaughter of Custer and his soldiers, for they were shot in open battle. The victims at Hamburg were murdered in cold blood after they had surrendered and were utterly defenseless. No occasion existed for causing the presence of a single armed citizen in Hamburg on the day of this massacre. No violence was offered or threatened to any one. It is indeed said, as usual, that 'the niggers were impudent;' but the evidence shows that all the actual physical aggression was on the part of the whites; that they made a demand which they had no right to make, and that when that demand was refused, as it should have been, they proceeded to enforce it by arms, and crowned their success in enforcing their demands by brutal murders.

"Shame and disgust must fill the breast of every man who respects his race or his manhood as he reads this tale. To me in my official capacity, wherein as you will testify I have done my utmost, at no little risk of personal and political character, from my political friends, to remove abuses and restore good government and harmony to our people, the occurrence of such an appalling example of human passion and depravity comes as a deep mortification and discouragement. What hope can we have when such a cruel and bloodthirsty spirit waits in our midst for its hour of gratification? Is our civilization so shallow? Is our race so wantonly cruel? Such acts call for condemnation and punishment—for condemnation as a bloody blot on the record of your race and mine, as a cruel affront to the race whose long-suffering, patience and forbearance challenge the admiration and gratitude of the world, and as a shameful dishonor to the name of South Carolina; for punishment as a violation of the laws of the State, and a stain now at the peace and happiness of our State. I am glad to testify to the